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CUNNINGHAM

LOWER ILLINOIS VALLEY--COLOR
ME GREENE

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ILLINOIS HISTORICAL SURVEY

LOWER ILLINOIS VALLEY



een Smith Cunningham

e Drawings by
da Tomcsanyi

Price: \$2.00

A large, simple black outline of the state of Illinois, serving as a background for the title and author information.

LOWER ILLINOIS VALLEY

COLOR ME GREENE

by

EILEEN SMITH CUNNINGHAM

With selected line drawings

by

LINDA TOMCSANYI

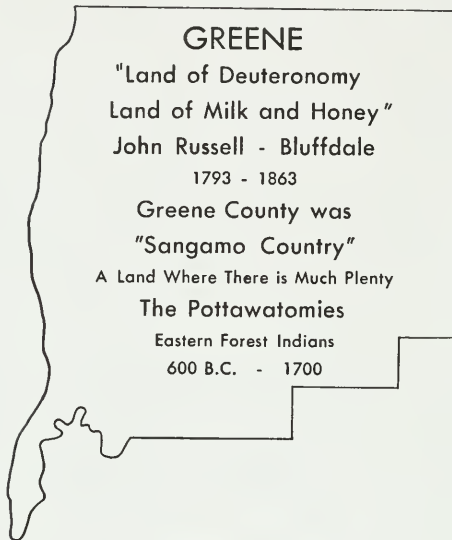
1977

Umphress Printing Company

Kane, Illinois 62054

1977

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



THE AUTHOR

HER



MARK

I have chosen the peacock as my mark . . . domesticated from the jungles but never tamed. Peafowl roam our farmstead - birds of pure pleasure.

To my sister, Norma Newton - N. N. - historical research. Many thanks to the Banks and Pepsi Cola Company.

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ILL. HIST. SURV.

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FOREWORD

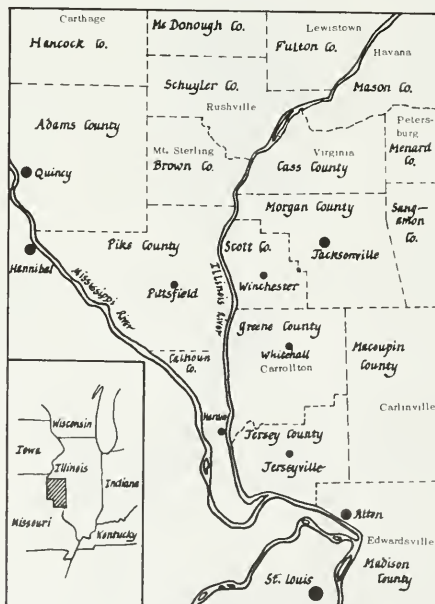
THE LOWER ILLINOIS RIVER VALLEY REGION

From: Early Archaic Projectile Points

The Lower Illinois Valley includes the southernmost 70 miles of the Illinois River, from the point where it joins the Mississippi, just north of St. Louis, Missouri, to approximately the northern boundary of Pike County, Illinois. In addition to the Valley proper, it includes the land between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers over this distance and a strip of land 10 or 15 miles wide on the east side of the Illinois River.

The Illinois River Valley, which is broad and steep-sided, is oriented almost exactly north-south; it has been cut through Mississippian limestone and varies in width from about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 miles. The valley is clearly defined by nearly perpendicular limestone bluffs that extend along on both sides of its length; the bluffs are broken only where tributaries, secondary streams which intersect and flow into the Illinois, have cut their own valleys. The river, which is broad and slow moving on a gentle gradient, frequently flooded before construction of flood-control levees. Natural levees occur in many places in the bottomlands and are associated with the river's course and with older fossil riverbeds. Long, low, sand ridges lying roughly parallel to the present river bed, extend over virtually the entire length of the valley. The river now follows the western side of the valley quite closely; between the river and the eastern bluff is an alluvial bottomland, 3 to 5 miles wide. Before being drained, this zone supported a dense growth of water-tolerant trees and included numerous esters and shallow lakes. It covers the entire area of the valley between the bluffs except for a narrow terrace along the eastern bluff which was prehistorically a zone of wet prairie.

The talus slope of the bluffs is today, and was in the past, covered by an oak-hickory forest which also covers the slopes of tributary valleys on both sides of the river. Above the secondary valleys, extending away from the river for as much as several miles, is a heavily dissected landscape that once supported heavy forest, again predominantly of the oak-hickory type. East of the Illinois River, this forest gave way to high-grass prairie; continuous forest probably extended between the two major rivers at least as far north as the north end of Pike County.



Lower Illinois River Valley area.

The Motto of Greene County is
“Land of Deuteronomy
Land of milk and honey.”

It is taken from the writings of Professor John Russell, 1793 - 1863,
of Bluff Dale (later Bluffdale), scholar, editor, minister and writer of
the great American Bottoms and the Middle West.



“The immense prairie on the west without a single tree, or even a shrub, to intercept the view - level
as a floor covered with luxuriant grass, intermingled with flowers of every hue.”

John Russell

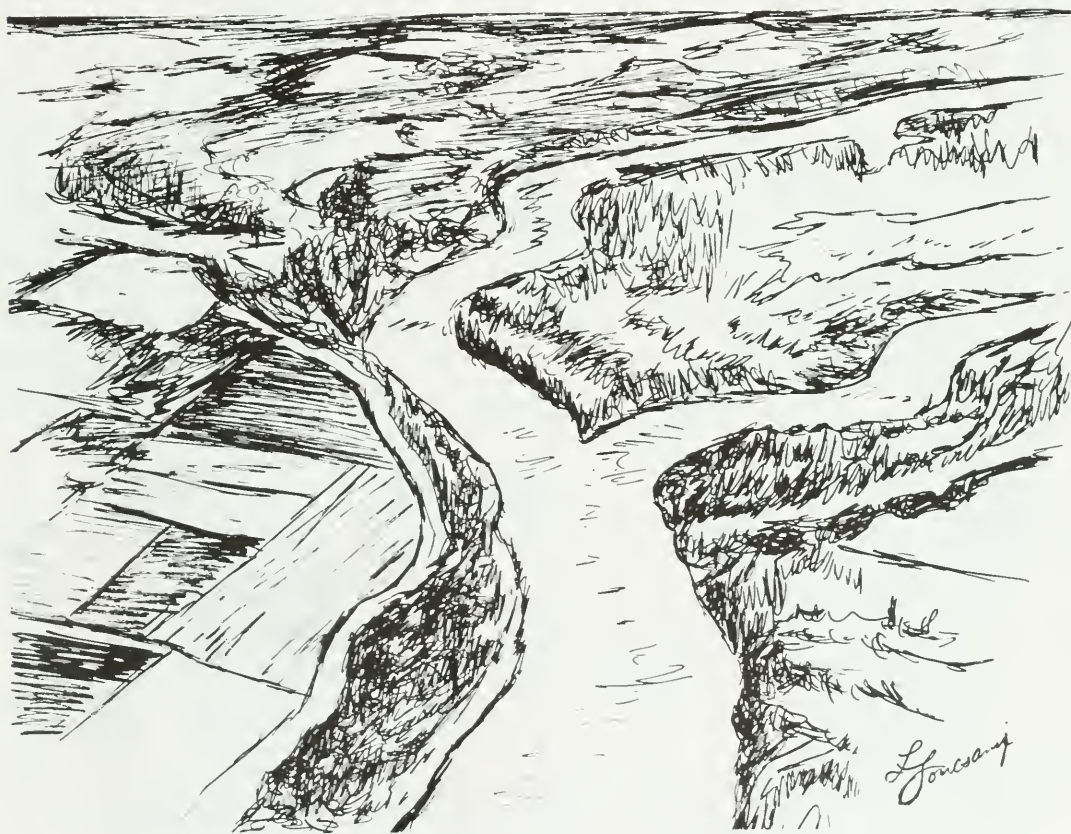
Father Marquette wrote in his diary in 1673 upon entering the Illinois River on his return trip, "We have seen nothing like this river for the fertility of its land, its prairies, and its woods."



Marquette and Joliet at Perrin's Ledge, 1673

Charles Dickens wrote in 1842 when he visited Illinois, "There lay stretched before my view, a vast expanse of level ground unbroken, save by one thin line of trees, solitude and silence reigning paramount around."

Spencer Gideon Russell gave an account of Dickens visiting with his father, Scholar John Russell, at Bluffdale. Spencer Russell was 14 years of age at the time.

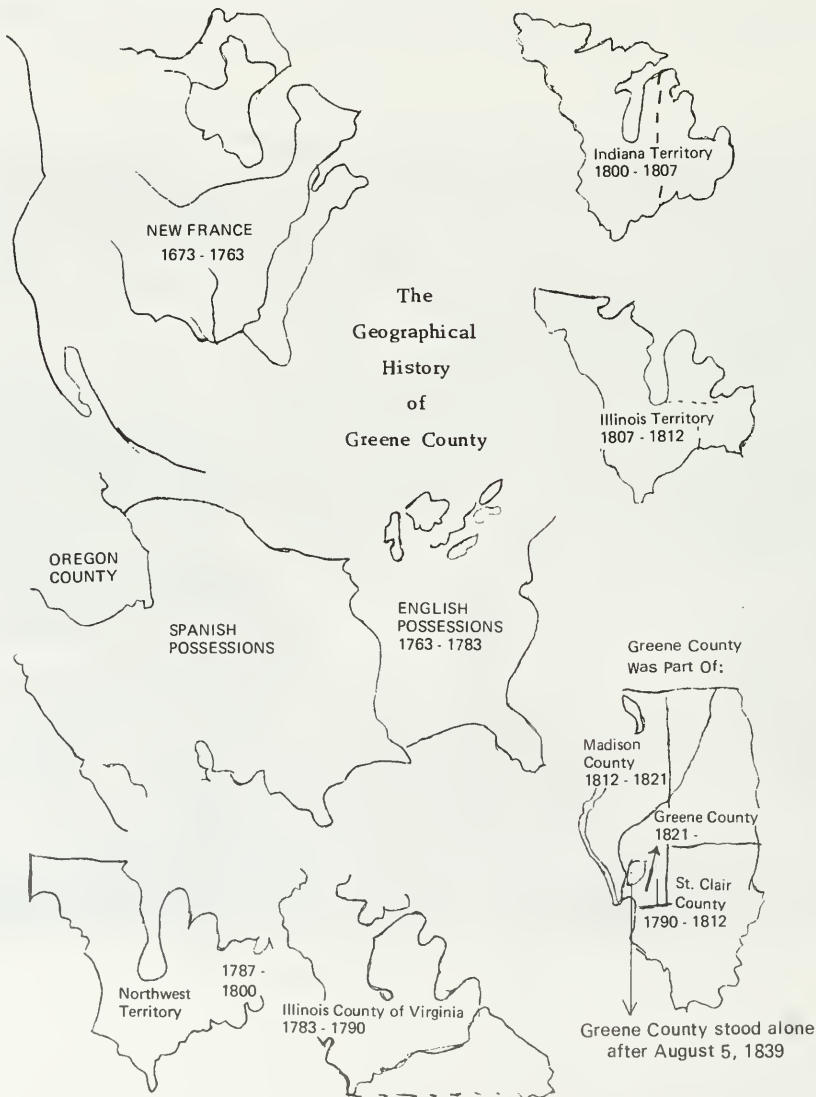


Aerial View Lower Illinois Valley

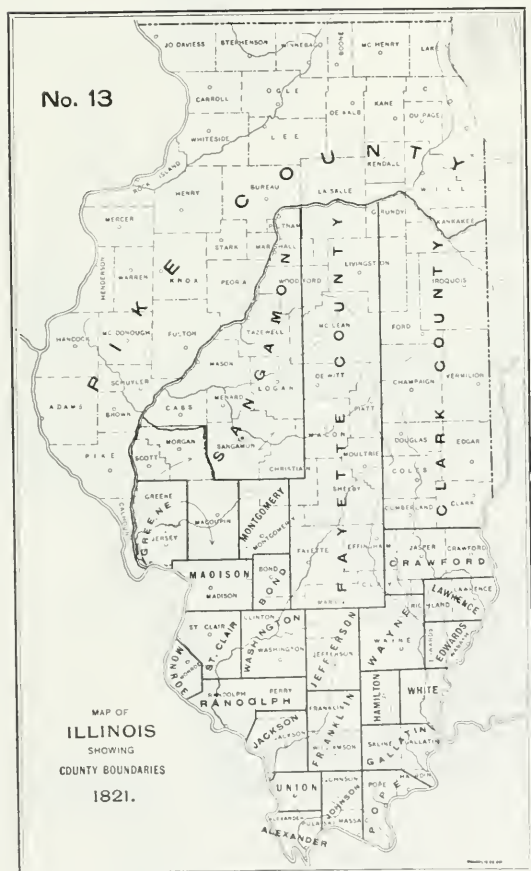
INTRODUCTION

Greene was the sixth county organized after Illinois became a State in 1818. It was named on January 20, 1821. Its boundaries included the present Morgan, Scott, Macoupin, Greene and Jersey counties.

Morgan-Scott broke away in 1823. Macoupin became a separate county in 1829. Jersey was the last to break away in 1839.



The John Greene family (also spelled Greene) came to the county (still part of Madison) very early. Singleton F. Greene, son of John Greene, was the first baby born to Greene County pioneer parents, on December 13, 1820. He was elected a County Commissioner in 1877. He lived in Greene County all his life.



Greene County 1821

Greene County 1839

CHAPTER I

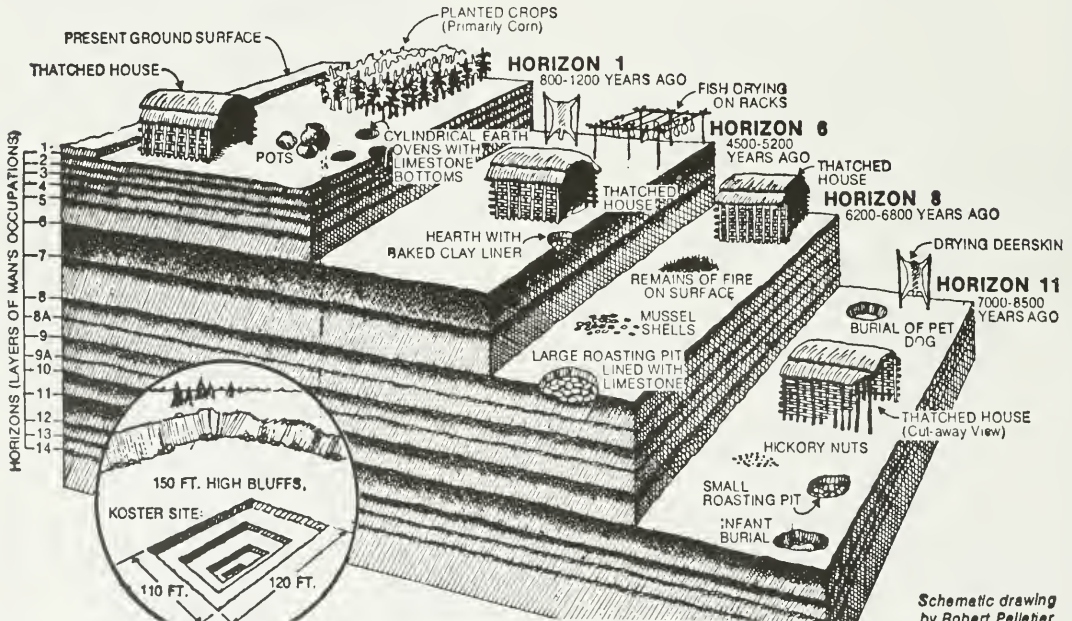
Southwestern Greene County

In 1969 the Koster Archeological Site was discovered on the farm of Theodore and Mary Koster. They live in Woodville Township, six miles south of Eldred. Koster is the largest, deep, stratified archeological site in North America. It was excavated or dug by shovel and trowel.

The hole, called the macroblock is 110 feet wide, 120 feet long and 35 feet deep.

The layer cake appearance of the walls shows the activities of human beings.

The Koster Site in Illinois



Projectile points of different shapes have been found at Koster Site. The points were made by the people of chert or flint, a stone found in the limestone outcroppings all along the Lower Illinois Valley in Greene County. Each projectile point had a special use in the daily lives of prehistoric people.



These projectile points were found in horizons or cultural levels at Koster Site 1969 - 1977.



Horizon 11 - 6400 - 6500 B.C.
Early Archaic Period



Horizon 10 - 6000 B.C.
Early Archaic Period



Horizon 8 - 5000 - 5500 B.C.
Middle Archaic Period



Horizon 6 - 2900 - 3700 B.C.
Helton Culture
Godar Point

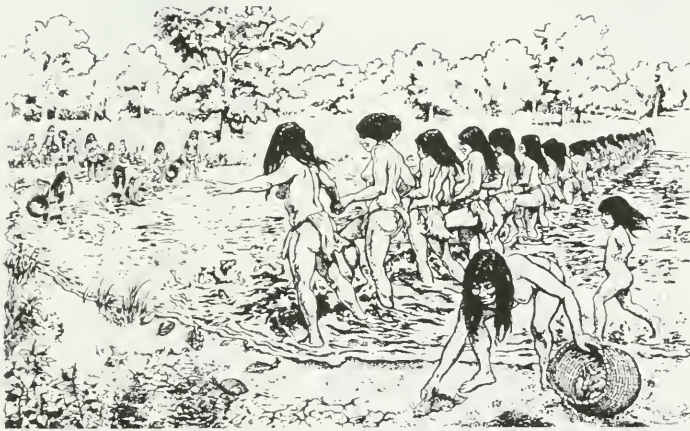
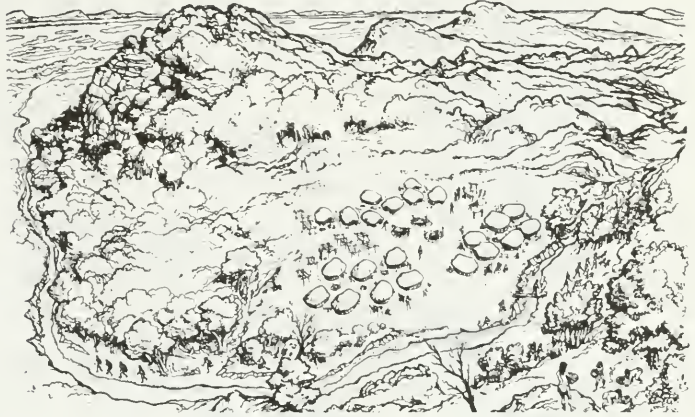


Horizon 6 - 2900 - 3700 B.C.
Helton Culture
Matanzas Point



Horizon 1 - AD 800 - 1300
Jersey Bluff Culture

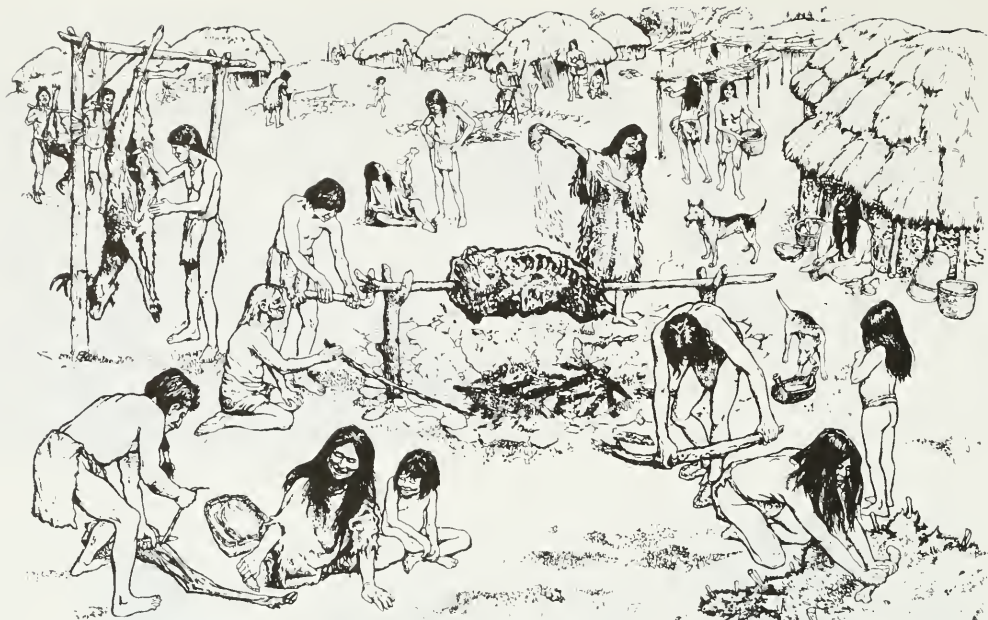
People lived in the tiny, protected valley. They hunted in the hills.



They fished in backwater lakes.

They caught waterfowl and gathered other foods on the flood plain.



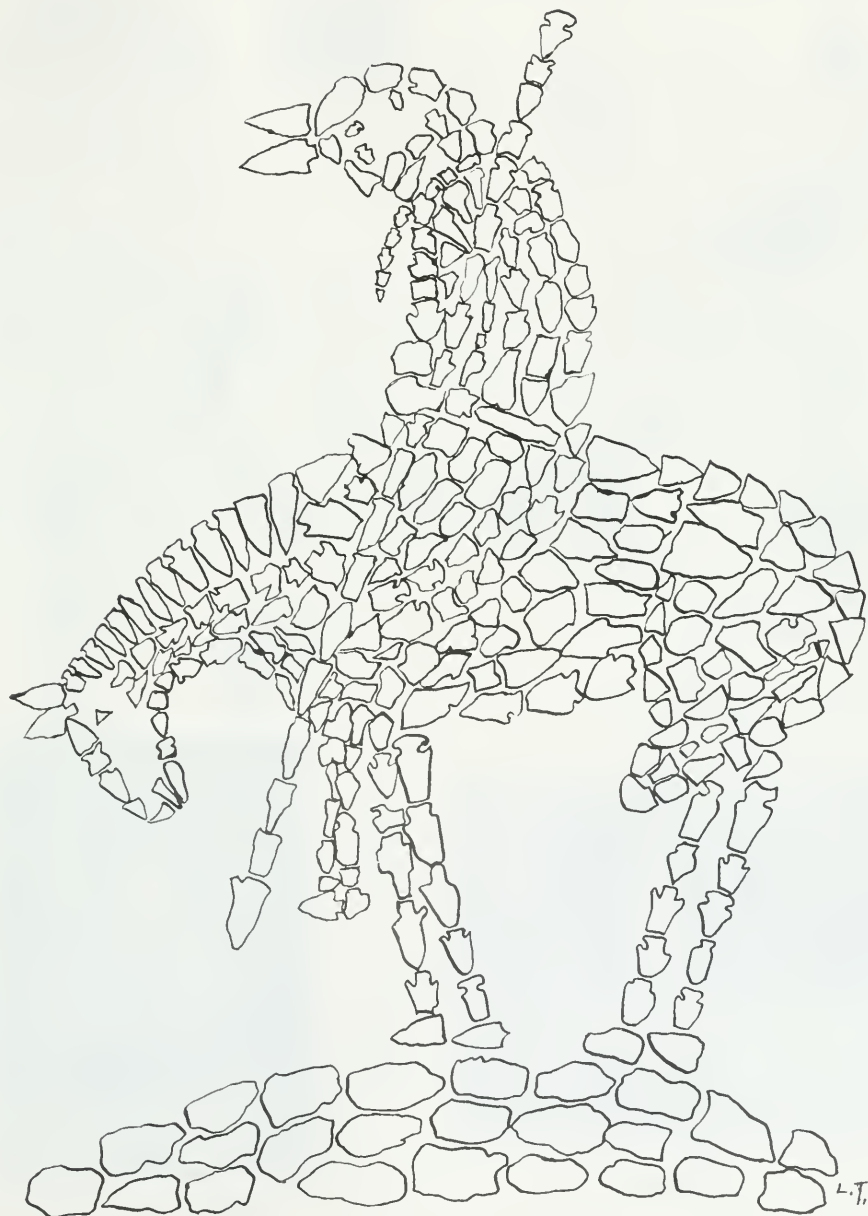


Back in the village, every person had an important part of handling and preparing food, shelter and clothing.



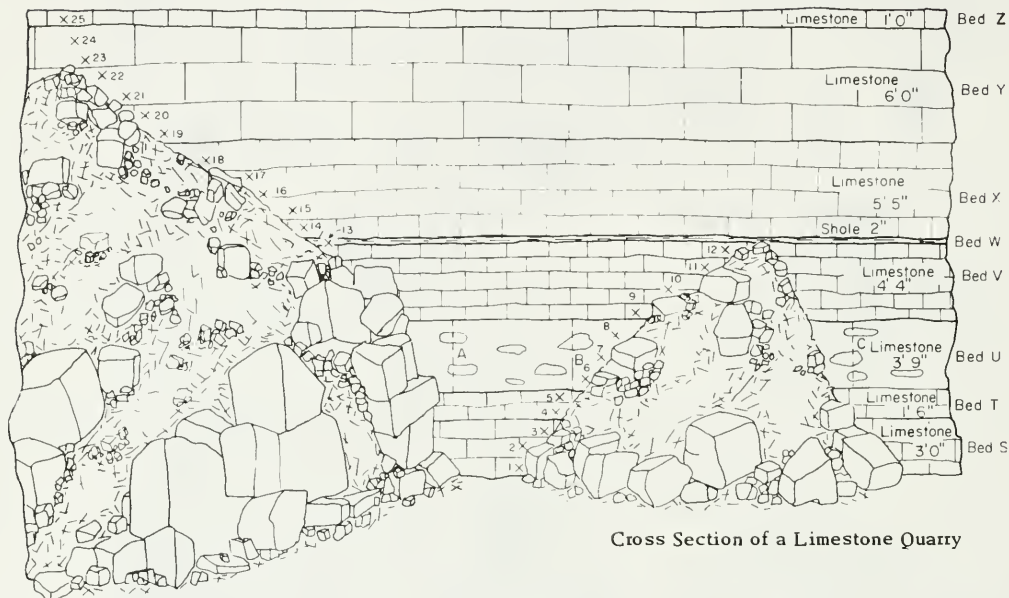
Death and dying were times of great importance to prehistoric people. The Shaman directed ceremonies. Bodies were prepared with great care. Burial goods tell many things about prehistoric people. Many of the bluff-tops of the Lower Illinois Valley are burial mounds. Other burials and cemeteries may be found in valleys and on hillsides.

Mr. Harlin Helton, a neighbor, who helped discover Koster Site, made an almost exact copy of the famous painting, "End of The Trail", by James E. Fraser, all in projectile points. Harlin and Bea Helton have studied the lives of prehistoric people for many years through artifacts which they found on their farm.



The western part of Greene County has a geology record in its rocks and soils. The valley was part of the Mississippi River basin 20 million years ago. The rocks, in some places have the bodies of animals which have turned to stone. They are called fossils.

Stone quarries were located up and down the limestone bluffs.



Tunnels in
Eldred Crushed Stone Company



Outcropping of Limestone
at Eldred Hollow

COMMON TYPES of ILLINOIS FOSSILS

FOUND IN GREENE COUNTY



"Clam"



"Scallop"

PELECYPODS



High - spired



Low - spired



Flat - spired

GASTROPODS



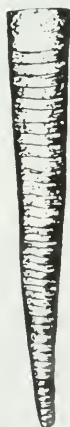
Curved cone



Bumastus



Calymene
(coiled)



Straight cone



Coiled cone
(Nautilus)

CEPHALOPODS



OSTRACODS
(greatly enlarged)



Calymene
(flat)

TRILOBITES

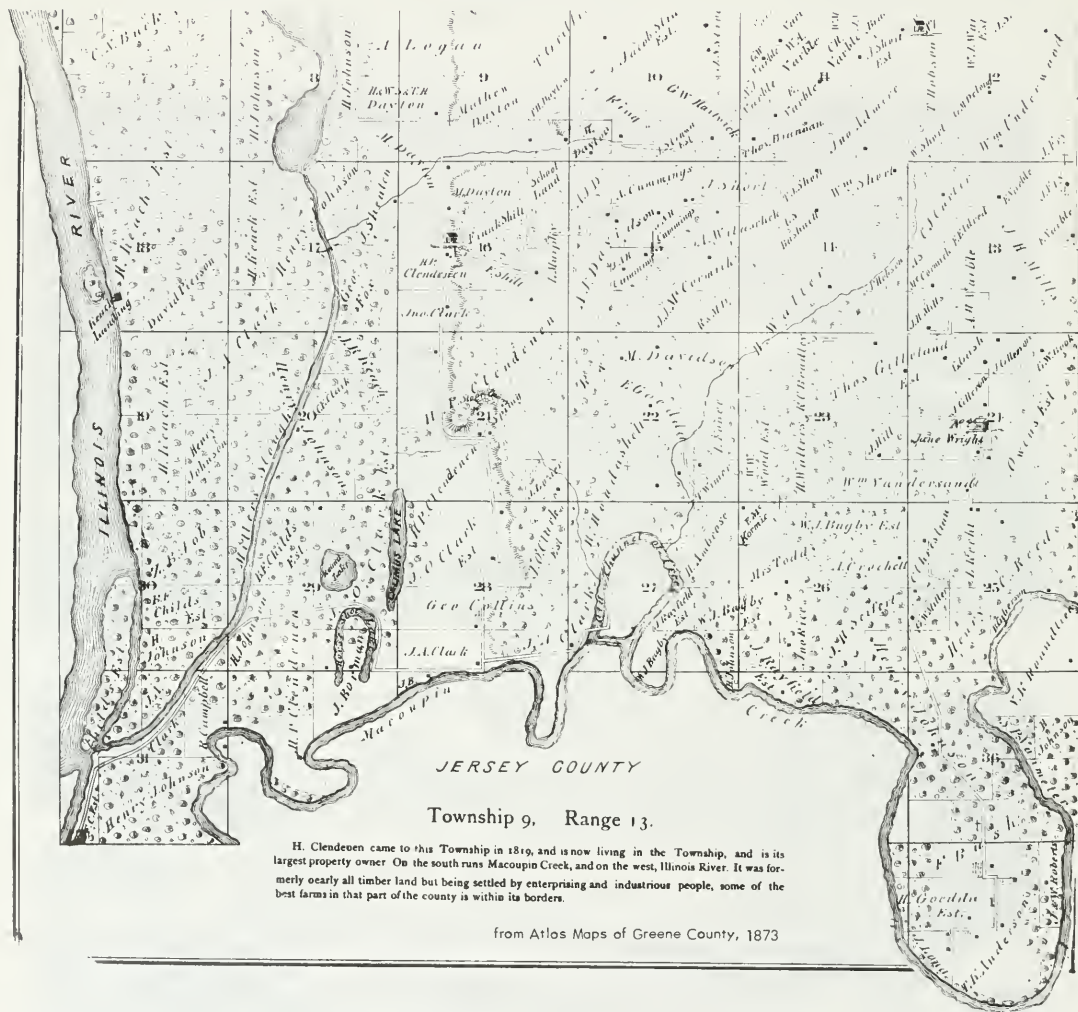
Geodes are rounded rocks. They are usually hollow. The lining is usually crystal. Geodes are found in almost every bluff stream flowing into the river valley.



Waterways and bodies of water were very important in the settlement of Greene County. Springs, branches and creeks furnished pure, fresh water for prehistoric people and pioneer families. Choice locations were near pools deep enough for swimming and fishing. Stream beds also furnished gravel and sand. A waterfall added beauty.



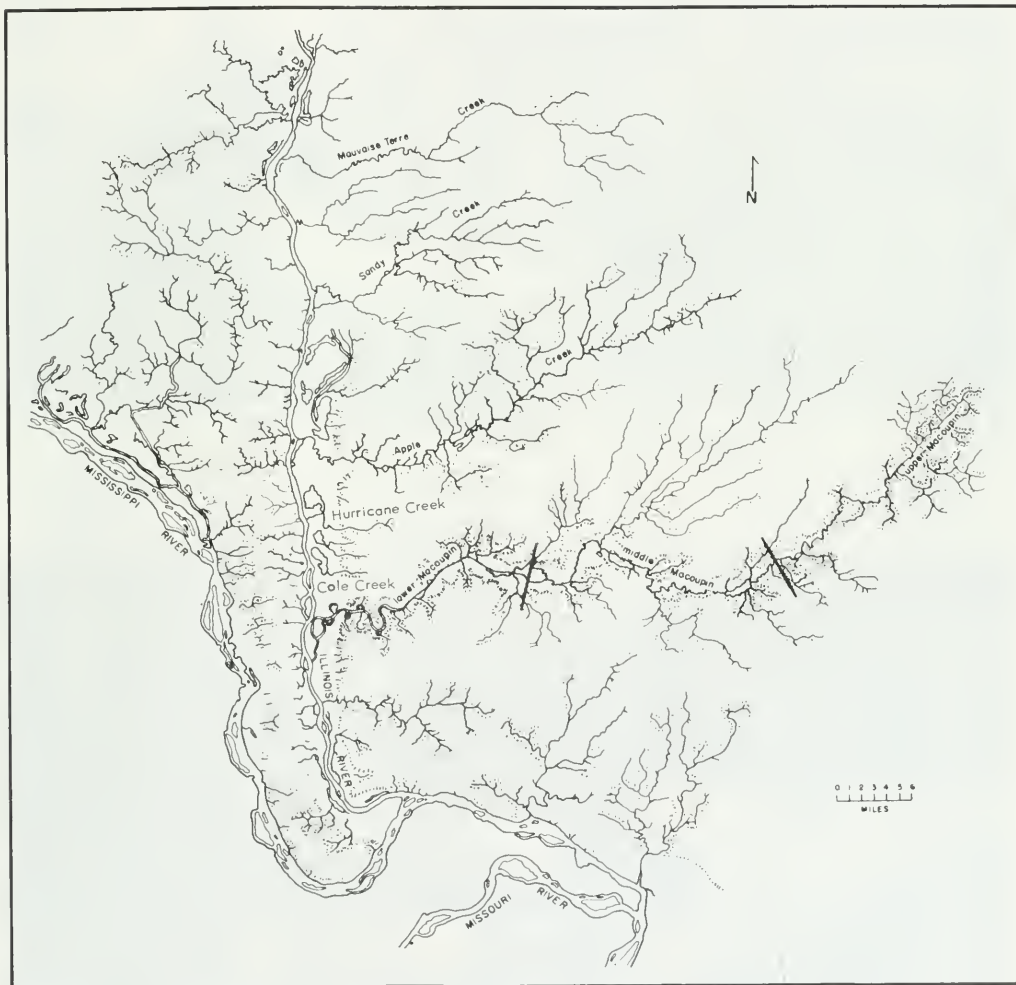
Wetlands had seasonal sloughs, races and backwater lakes. Many large lakes remained deep year round.



Meandering Macoupin Creek shaped the first southern border of Greene County. Early maps labeled it the Maquapin, Indian for White Potato River.

Eliza R. Steele, traveler on the Illinois, wrote that she saw a white settlement on the mouth of the Macoupin in 1840. "The settlement had commenced in 1816, which then was the most northern white settlement in Illinois."

All waters of the area fed into the Illinois River. The river still forms the western border of Greene County. The Illinois, in early writings, was said to be very clear. For miles the water was not darkened where it flowed into the muddy Mississippi.



Map of the Lower Illinois Valley

The Illinois River was one of the pathways of explorers, missionaries and traders in their efforts to "civilize the far western country." But the wide, deep water also separated people from each other. Canoes and rowboats were limited in their cargo.



THE EXPLORERS—Rivers were the main pathways of explorer, priest and trader in their efforts to plant the seeds of civilization in this far western country. From *The Story of Chicago*, by Joseph Kirkland.



"THE BOAT THAT NEVER RETURNED"—The fliboat was a down-river craft, too cumbersome and unwieldy to be propelled against the swift river currents. This is how many pioneer families came to southern Illinois, bringing household effects, implements, horses, cows, pigs, dogs, chickens, ready to start life anew in a new land. From *The Story of Chicago*, by Joseph Kirkland.

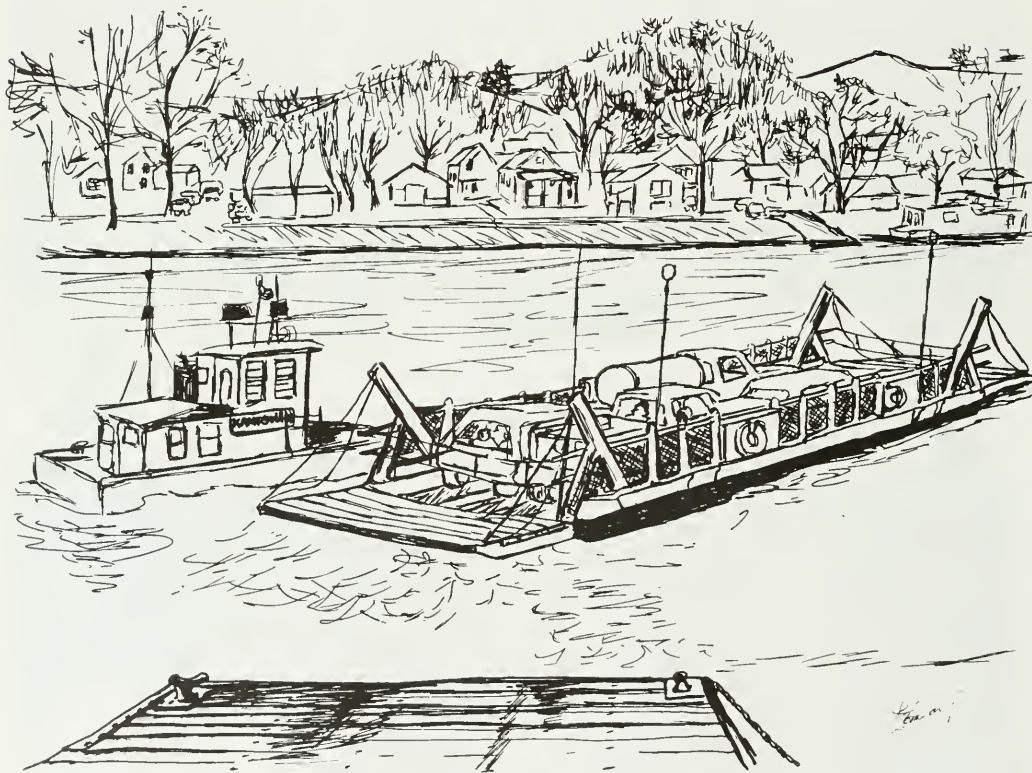
The flatboat ferry made the first regular trips back and forth across the rivers and large creeks.

A horse powered ferry was operated by Salmon Bushnell from old Columbiana, Greene County, to Farrowtown (presently Kampsville), Calhoun County.



In 1821 John Evans was licensed to operate a ferry from the mouth of the Macoupin in Greene County down the Illinois River to Hardin in Calhoun (then Pike) County.

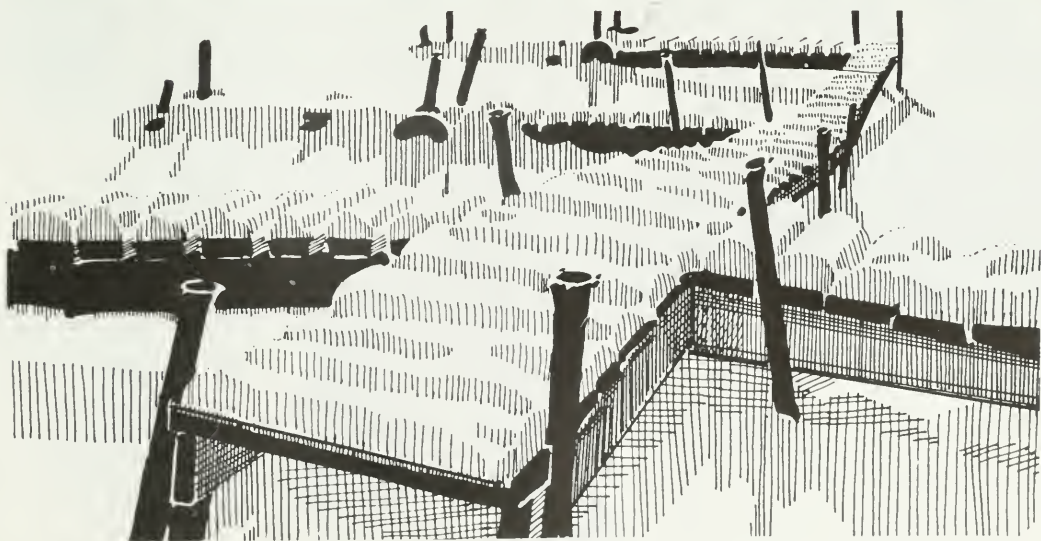
Another kind of ferryboat was called the current ferry. The current ferry was powered and guided by the natural current of the stream.



Kampsville Free Ferry - only ferry boat landing left in Greene County.

Later, motor boats and tug boats pushed the ferry across the Illinois. East Hardin - Hardin, Grand Pass - Pearl (Pike County) and Columbiana - Kampsville had ferryboats to cross the Illinois River.

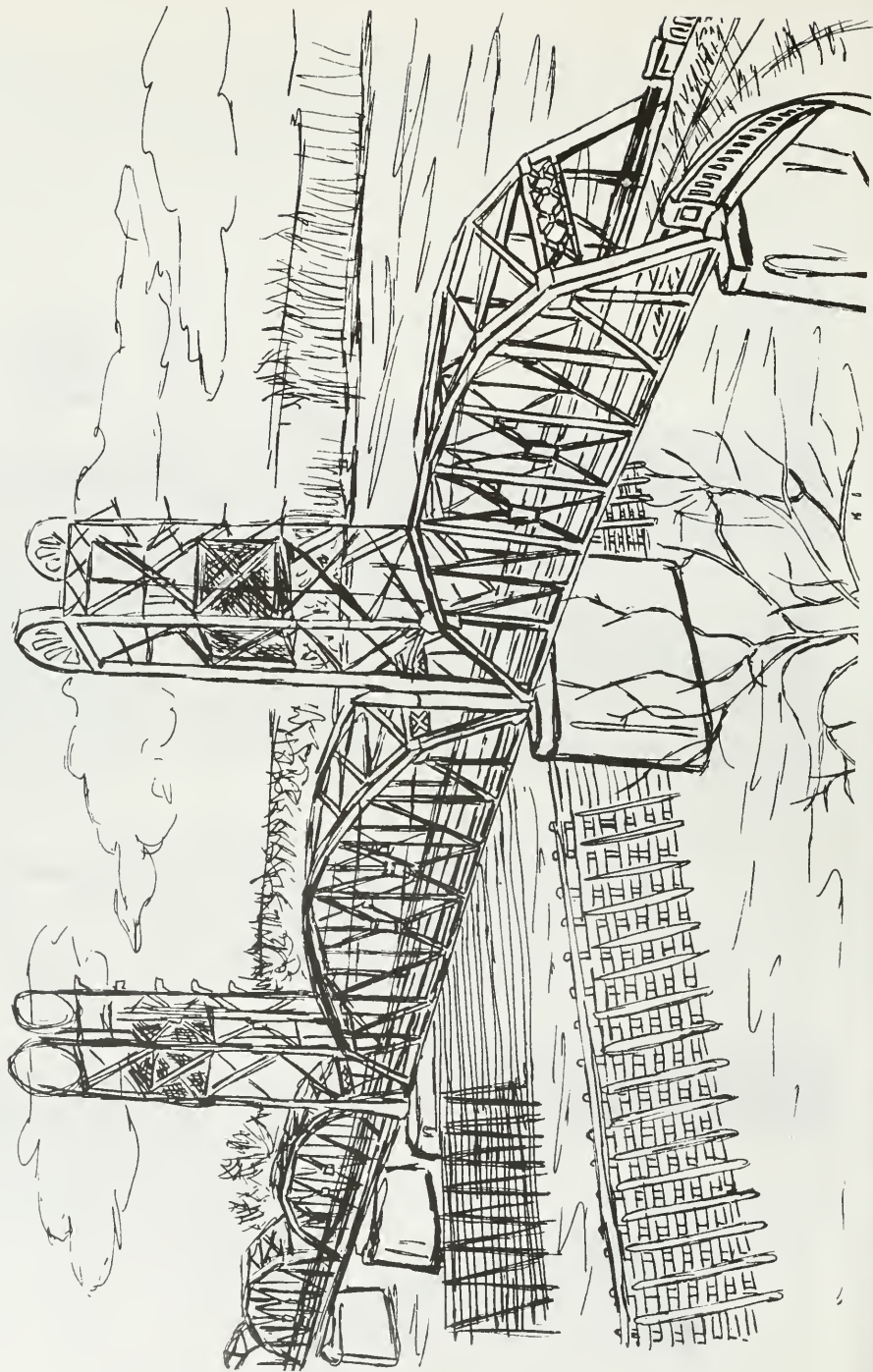
Early maps show many landings along either side of the Illinois River. Almost every farmer along the river had a landing. Every river town had a public landing.



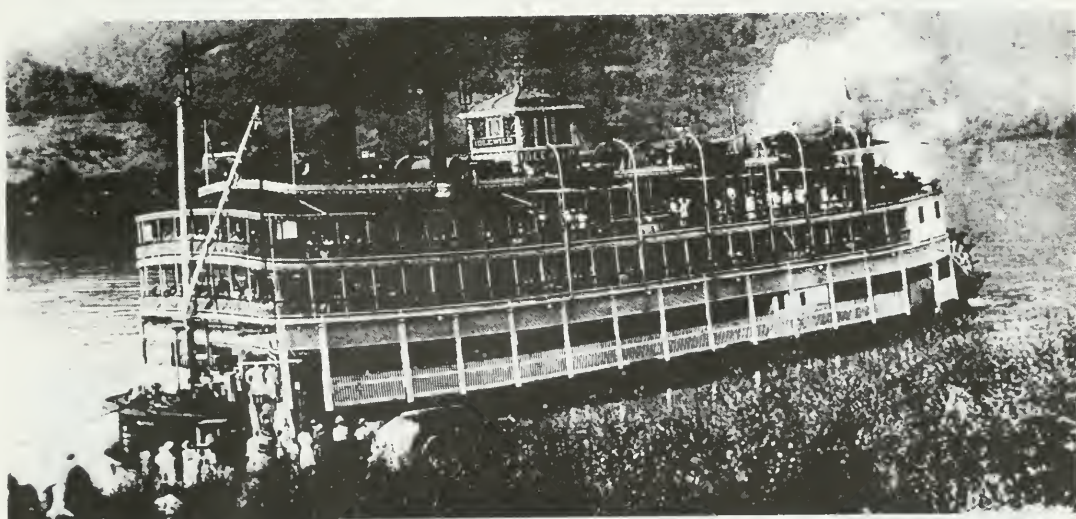
Many river towns had landings and boat docks.

The years of water separation finally ended in a bridge. "Uncle Joe Page Bridge" was built in 1931. It provided free travel between Greene and Calhoun Counties. The bridge crossed the Illinois River from the county seat at Hardin to East Hardin in Greene County.

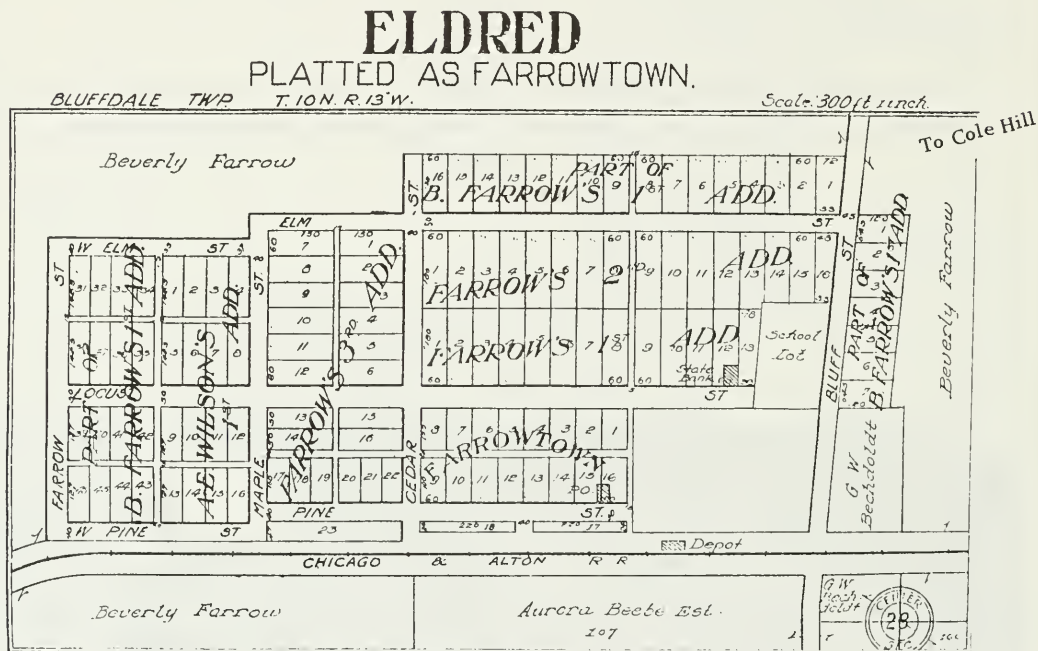
In 1931 the lift span of the Hardin Bridge was the longest lift span in the world.



Many river boats traveled the length of Greene County. They traveled the Illinois River. "Idlewild", 1914 - 1948 was the last moonlight Excursion Boat. It entertained many people in Greene County.



The bluffs along the eastern side of the Illinois Valley caused a separation of the people. People had to find a natural ravine. Many ravines became roads leading back and forth between the river valley and the Illinois prairies. Eldred grew into a prosperous village at the ravine called Cole Hill.



from: Standard Atlas of Greene County, Illinois, 1915



Cole Hill 1912



Eldred at Hurricane Creek Hollow

Banking in Illinois was started by the second General Assembly in 1820. A state bank had branches at Vandalia, Brownsville, Edwardsville and Shawneetown.



Banks were started early in Greene County as private businesses to serve the public in matters of money. All Greene County banks are members of FDIC.

The very earliest settlers often used natural caves to live in until a dwelling could be built.

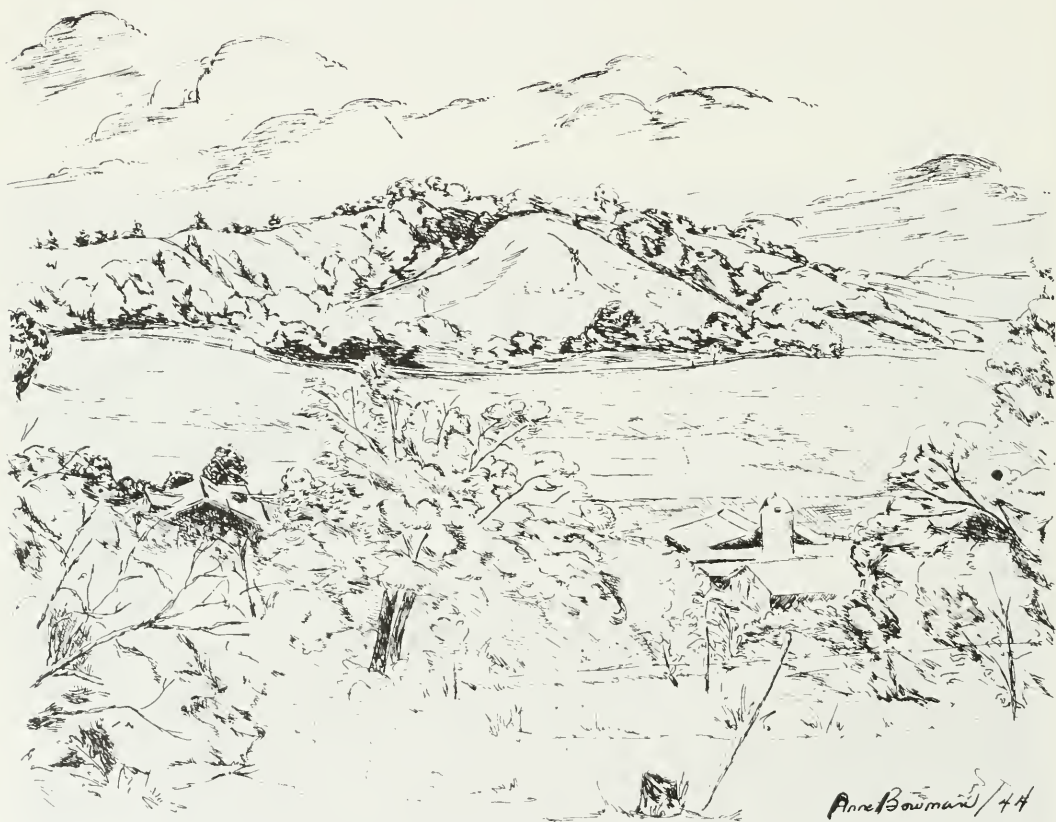


From the bluffs Professor Russell wrote, "The immense prairie on the West, without a single tree, or even a shrub to intercept the view - level as a floor - covered with luxuriant grass, intermingled with flowers of every hue; the Illinois River, winding for miles along its western border, and appearing in the distance no wider than a ribbon; the blue hills beyond, almost faded into the haze of distance.



QUINCY
Engraving from a drawing by R. B. Price.

The mounded bluff top prairies were described by author John Russell. John Russell was an early settler who wrote under the name Bluffdale. He wrote in 1832, "These beautiful cones are covered, to their summits, with the richest of verdure, presenting a fine relief to the sterile brownness of the cliffs below." Les Mamelles was the name given the moulded bluff tops by the French.



Anne Bowman 5/44

In another passage he wrote re: calling a minister to the Bluffdale Church: "I wish I could take him by the hand and lead him to the top of the bluff back of my house and show him the almost boundless expanse of prairie that stretches before us with the Illinois River winding along its border, the luxuriant grasses intermingled with flowers of every hue."

Near Bluffdale was a haypress. Hay was mown in the fields and taken to the press to be baled. A village grew up and was called Haypress. The Bluffdale Church founded by John Russell was rebuilt in Haypress in 1907.



To The Bluffdale Church

Westward in Greene County
On the fringe of the bottom lands;
Treasured by grandparents of today's generation
Alive yet in memory and characters it moulded
A dilapidated church stands, deserted, forgotten.

Windows are broken, the roof can no longer
Withstand the attack of the elements' fury;
Silent, the bare boarded floors that resounded
To the footsteps of those who are now gone
Empty the pulpit where many sermons
Sped the full length of the now vacant pews.
Tuneless, the old organ that responded with joy
And lifted the rafters with accompanied Hallelujahs.

The pot-bellied stove grown cold with disuse
Corroded with rust, its grates all broken, stands
Midst the silence, interrupted only by the
High of the wind wandering there, lonely.
Does this state of neglect bespeak of progress?
To be gained by children through out modern way?
Or is it a symbol that's gone forever.
Is it the simplicity of faith that marked that day?

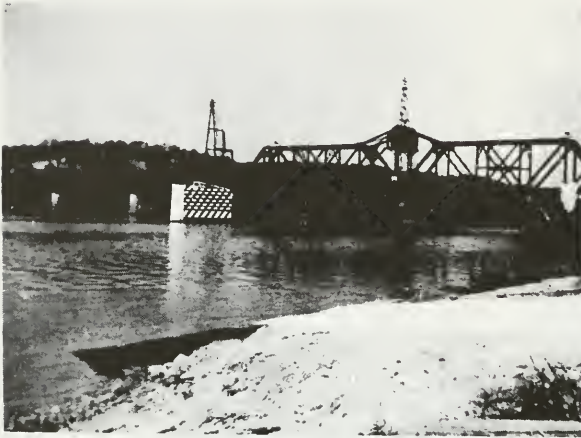
Original by Neita Staats Early

Haypress Church 1907. Bought for \$1.00 by Eldred Baptist Church. Dismantled - Stored in Billy Martin Store. Used in remodeling Eldred Baptist Church

CHAPTER II

NORTHWESTERN GREENE COUNTY

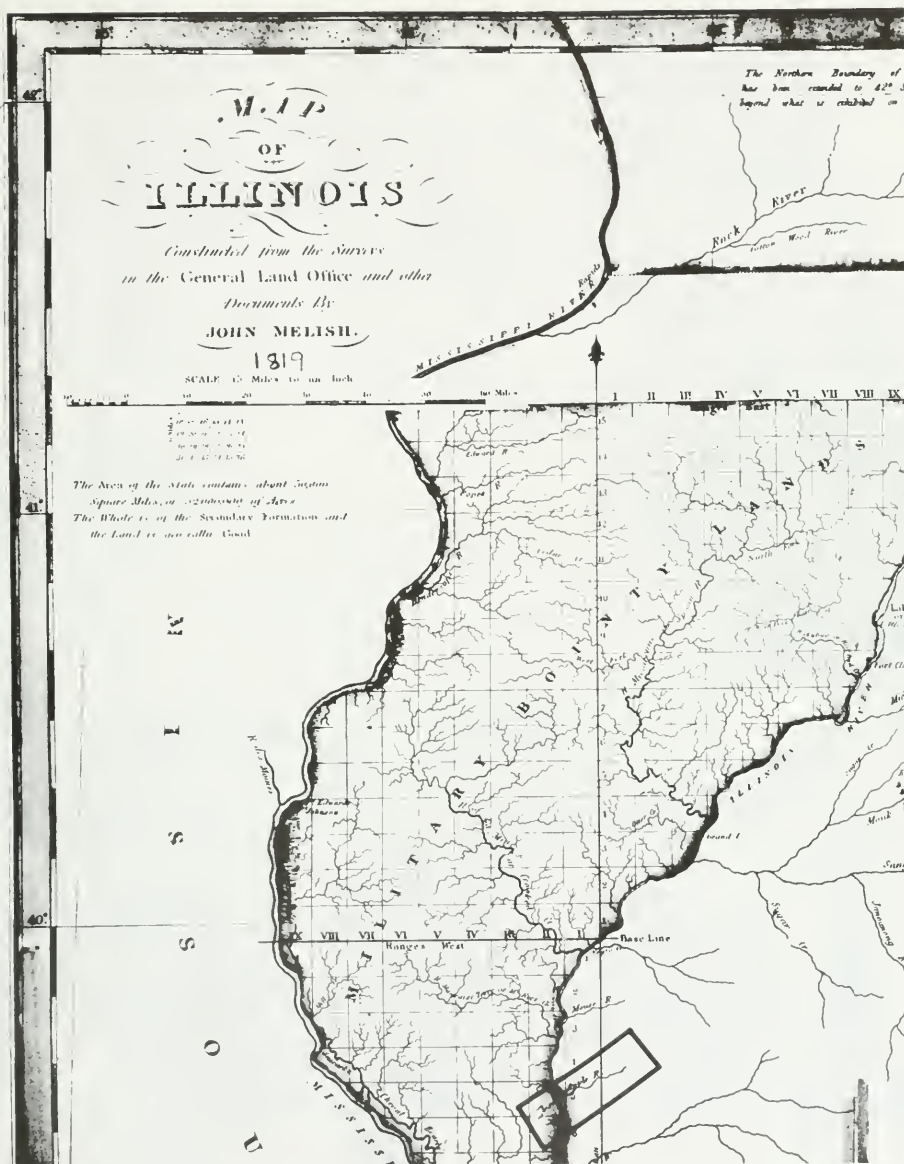
Northwestern Greene County was chosen as an early gateway to the West. Hillview was featured as exactly halfway between Chicago and Kansas City. A railroad bridge crossed the Illinois River in 1870. It was built at Grand Pass - Pearl. The Pearl Bridge crossed the river along side the Pearl Ferry into Pike County and on to Missouri and the West.



Illinois River Railroad Bridge at Pearl



Native trees were cut as piling for railroad trestles and bridges in Greene County



Apple Creek is called Apple River on some early maps. It is the only creek which crossed the width of Greene County. At the bluff line it slowly crosses the four mile wide flood plain into the Illinois River.



From: Atlas of Illinois
 Union Atlas Co.
 Warner & Beers Proprietors
 Lake Side Building
 Corner of Clark & Adams
 Chicago, 1876

Every sizable, swift-flowing creek in Greene County had many mills built on its banks. Schultz Mill near Hillview, formerly Happyville and Pegram drew customers from miles around.

The bluffs around Hillview had a thick covering of loess (pronounced luss) soil. The rich soil, plus transportation furnished by the railroad, made Hillview the ideal place for apple orchards.

The 700 acre McClay Orchard was planted two miles north of Hillview by Mr. Albert McClay in 1920. It was the largest single apple orchard in the world.

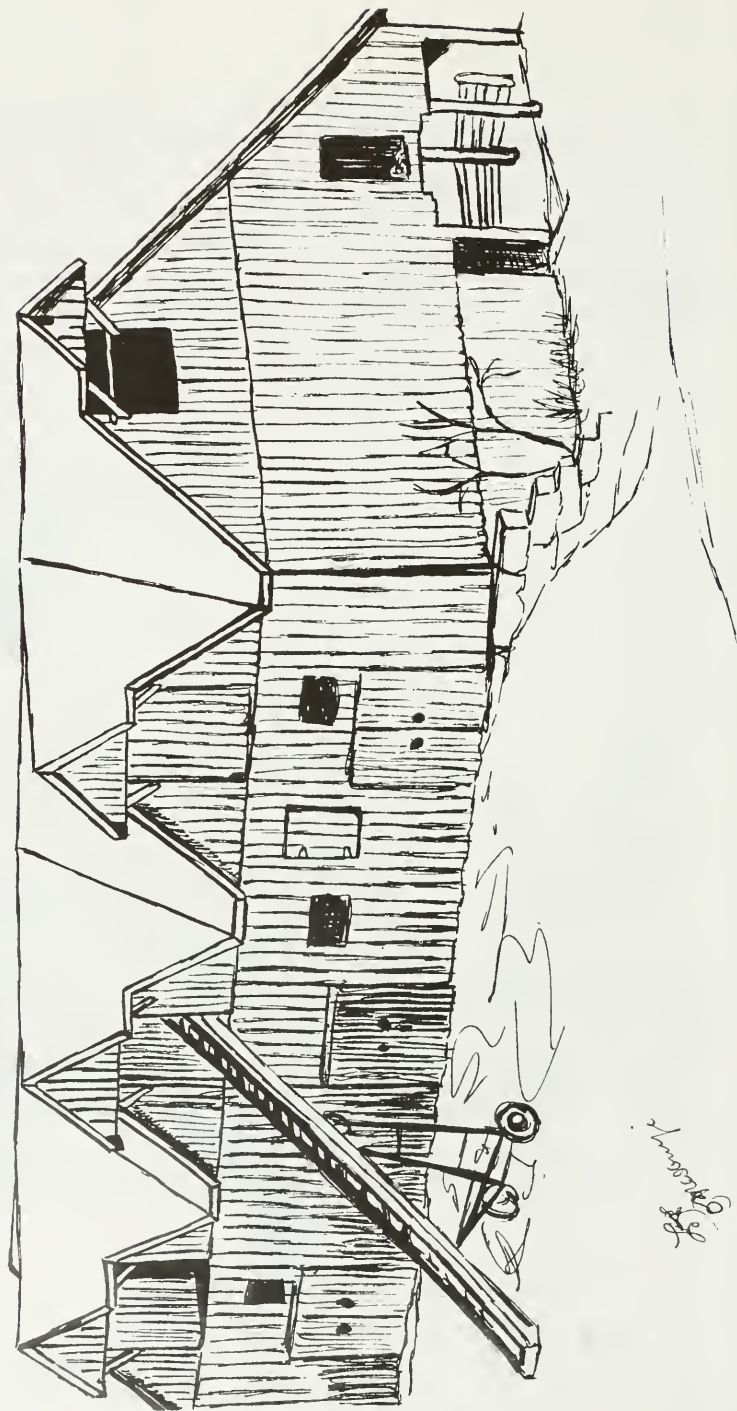
McClay Orchards were famous for a fine variety of apples. McClays employed a large work force. The University of Illinois often visited with groups to show the finest in orchard management. All the fruit produced in the McClay orchard was shipped to markets by train.



A very unusual bam is on a farm in Patterson township. It was viewed by thousands in the Agricultural Exhibits at the Louisiana Exposition, the St. Louis World's Fair, 1904.

It still functions as a livestock and hay bam near Glasgow and the Scott County line.

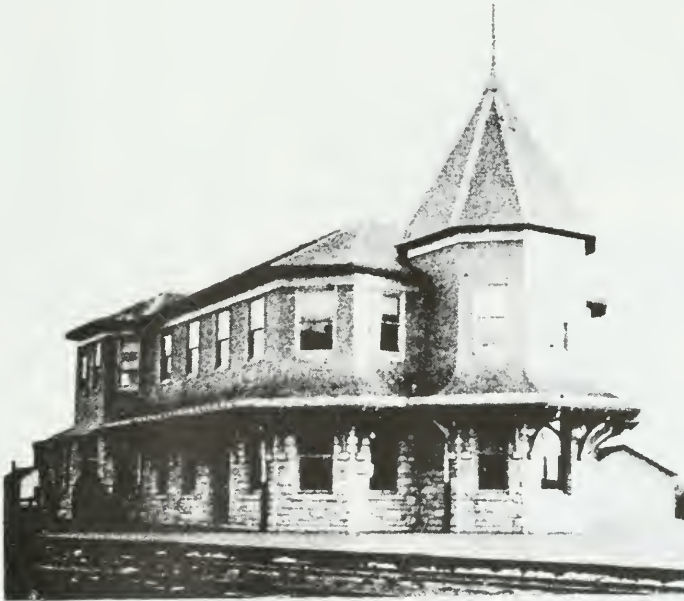
Mr. Bill Cunningham, an order buyer for an East St. Louis packing house, purchased the bam from the Exposition, transported it to Greene County, and nestled it in a little valley where it still sets.



CHAPTER III
NORTH CENTRAL GREENE COUNTY

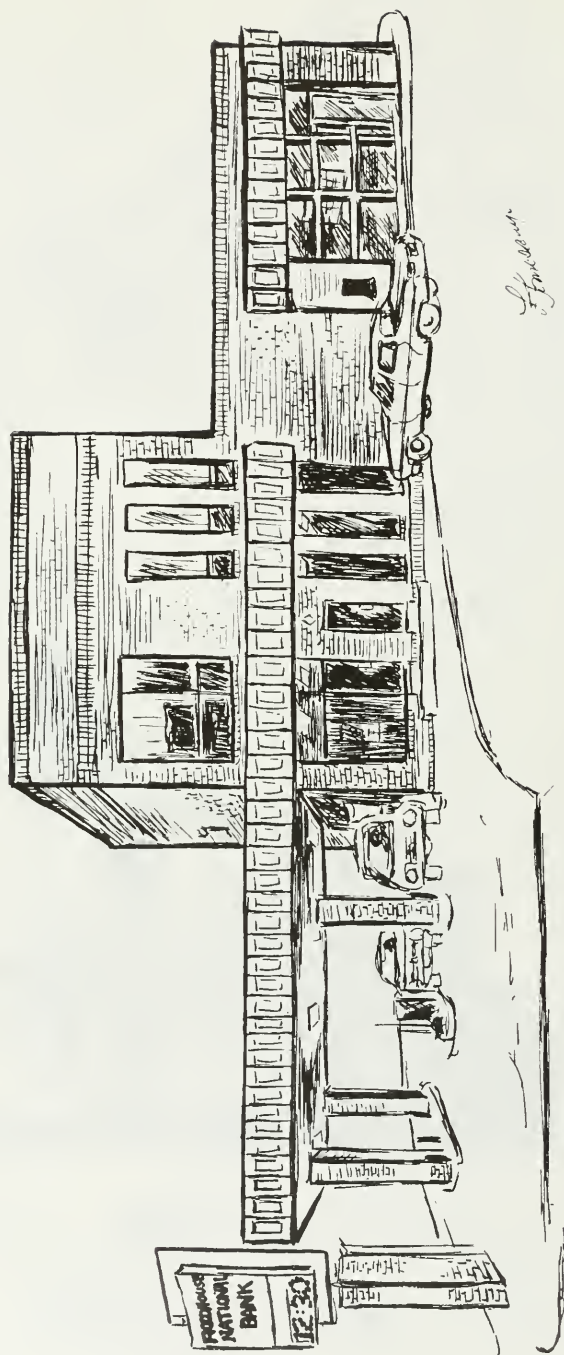
North Central Greene County has the two largest towns, Roodhouse and White Hall. Roodhouse was called Road House on early maps. John Roodhouse laid out the town in 1866. It was named for him.

Roodhouse was the railroad center of Central Illinois. It was the junction for travel and shipping between Chicago and Kansas City and the West. Roodhouse was said to have the handsomest depot building between Chicago and Kansas City. It also had a round house and a railroad switch yards.



ROODHOUSE
"Handsomest depot from Chicago to Kansas City"

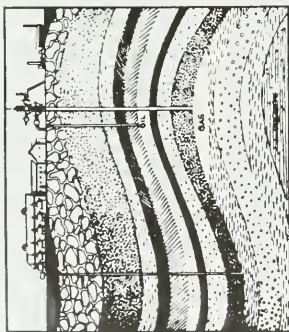
RODHOUSE NATIONAL BANK



Coal mining was an early industry in the Roodhouse - White Hall area. About one-third of the entire surface of the county is underlaid by the Coal Measures in three or four coal-seams. Near Wolf Run Creek and Birch Creek, coal averaged two and one-half feet in thickness. It produced a half million tons of coal to the square mile.



The site of one coal mine east of Roodhouse became The Greene County Land Fill. A land fill is a safe way to dispose of waste. It has a base of clay soil and more coal.

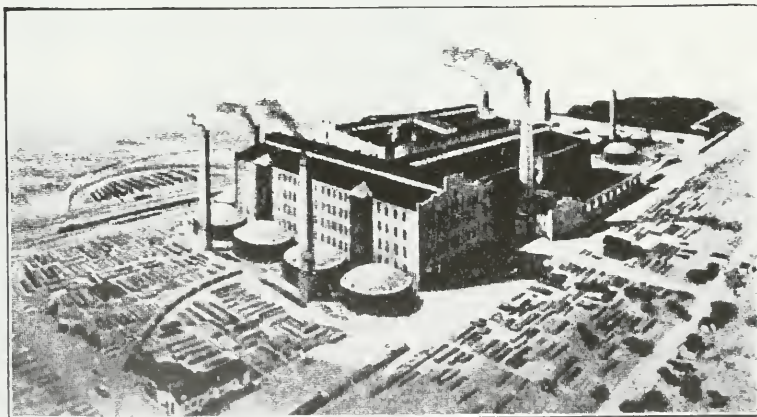


White Hall was named for the blacksmith shop of Zecheriah Allen which was shaped like a long hall and painted white. It was called the white hall.

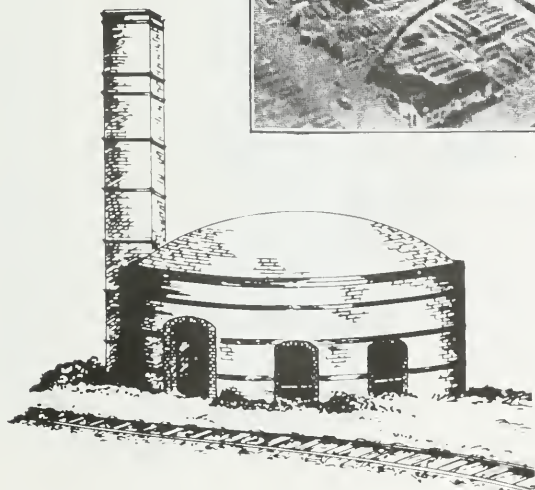
Clay soil of a fine texture and color was located in and around White Hall. Michael Baker came to Greene County after fighting in the Revolutionary War. He discovered the fine clay which he moulded and baked into earthenware.



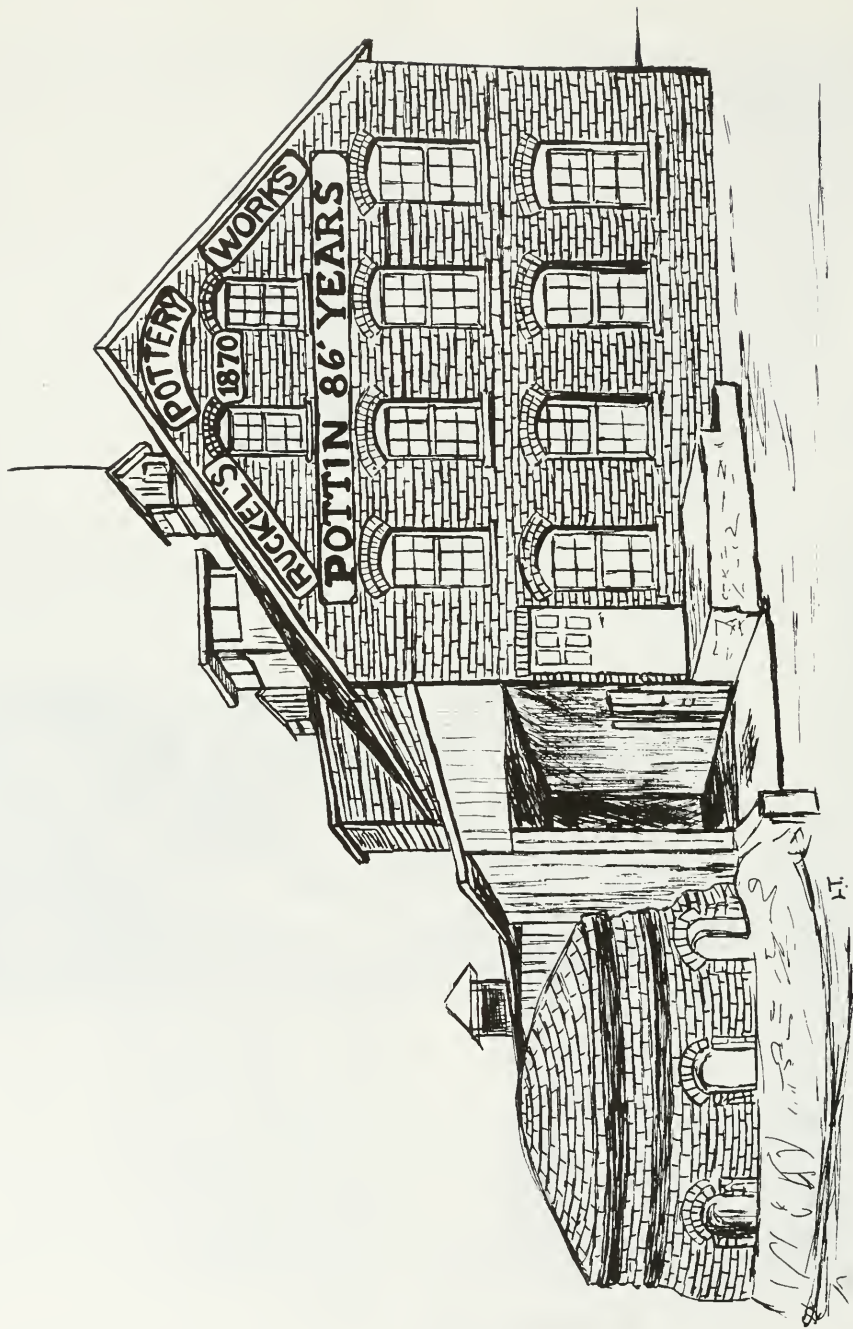
John N. Hey came to Greene County in the 1830's. He turned the White Hall Clay into the first stonewear.



Sewer Pipe Factory, White Hall, Illinois



Beehive Kiln

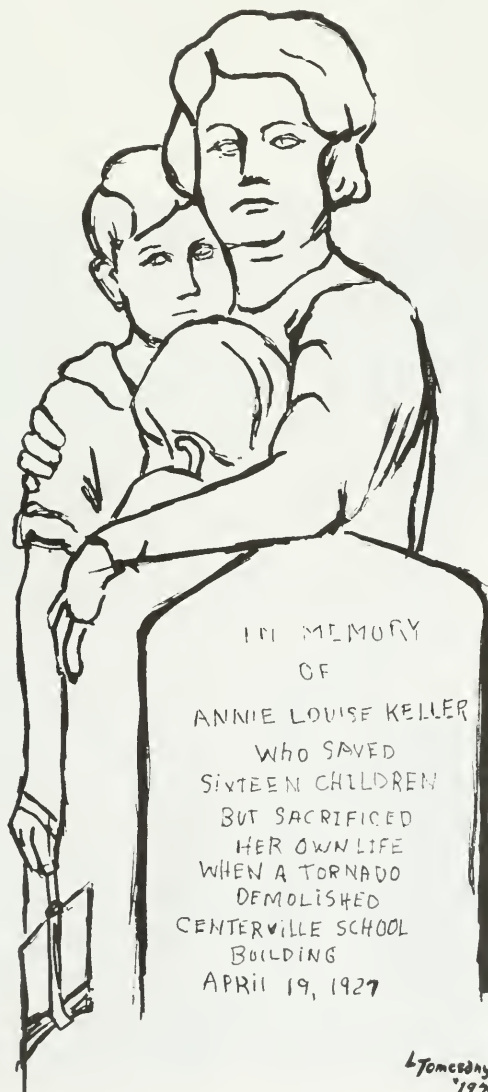


Mr. David Culbertson made the first drain tile in this part of Illinois. A. D. Ruckel came to White Hall in 1870 from Akron, Ohio. Ruckel and Son has the motto on its unused factory wall "86 years of pottin."

In the History of Greene County 1879 White Hall Business Cards is listed: White Hall Fire Clay Works, manufacturers of vitrified, salt glazed sewer pipes and well curbing; drain tile, fire brick, roofing tile, paving brick etc., White Hall.

A statue of Annie Louise Keller by world famous sculptor, Lorado Taft, stands in Whiteside Park, just off the main street of White Hall. Annie Keller, teacher in the Centerville one-room school, District No. 55, Carrollton, was killed in the terrible tornado of April 19, 1927, as she protected the lives of her 16 students.

Mrs. Mary Keller Hobson of Greenfield, sister of Miss Annie, posed for artist Lorado Taft in his Chicago studio.



Memorial to Annie Louise Keller
12:00 Noon April 19 1977
Whiteside Park, White Hall

Centerville - Class of 1927

Invocation.....Rev. Thomas Compton
Methodist Church
(White Hall)

Welcome.....Gale Day-President
White Hall Lions Club

Introduction of
Distinguished Guests.....Gordon C. Blackburn
Memorial Coordinator

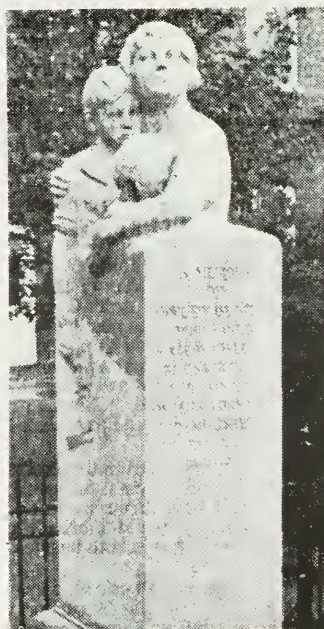
Introduction-White Hall High School
White Hall High School (Class of 1920)
Centerville School (Class of 1927)

Memorial Address.....Charles K. Barnett
Regional Superintendent
of Schools
Greene County

Mrs. Emily Taft Douglas
former Congresswoman at
large from Illinois;
wife of former Senator
Paul Douglas of Illinois;
daughter of Laredo Taft,
Keller Statue sculptor

Benediction.....Rev. Neal W. Schultz
First Baptist Church
(Roodhouse)

Hester Batty	Howard Powell
Eileen Chapman	Alberta Powers
Calvin Field	Orville Powers
Curtis Field	Ralph Powers
Marian Hildebrant	Arthur Schnelton
Avery Hilderbrant	Louise Thomas
Edward Hobson	Billy Thomas
Bennett Hudson	Leila Thomas
Jamima Knight	Martha Thomas
Virginia Powell	Margaret Thomas



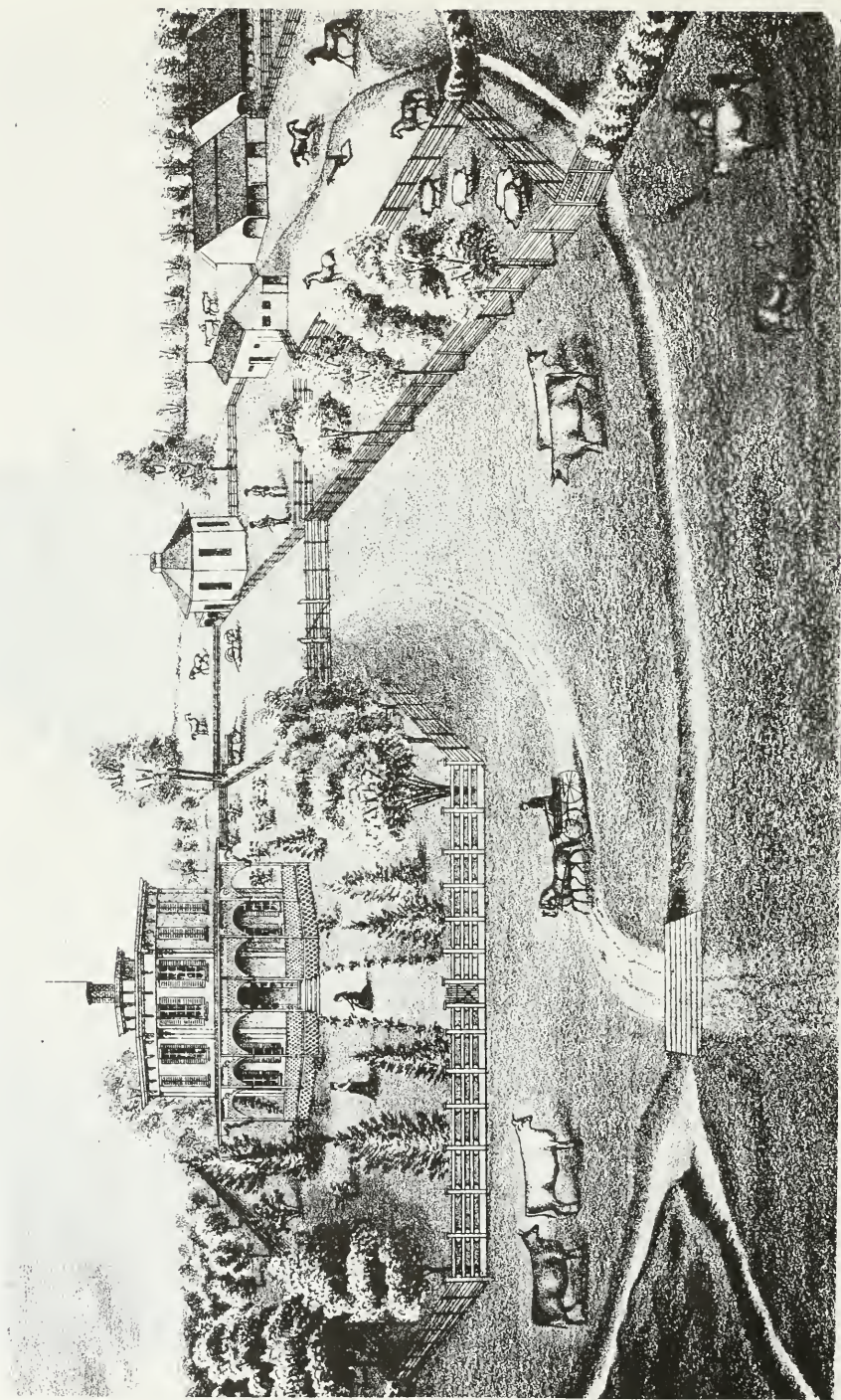
A tornado is a violent, twisting wind storm. The wind may blow more than 300 miles an hour. Air whirls in a counter clockwise direction. It meets near the center of the storm, then rushes upward with terrific force. This causes the cloud to have the shape of a funnel. The wind roars like the sound of a freight train.

Miss Annie Louise Keller directed her students in the same safety care which is used in schools fifty years later. The threat of a terrible tornado is always present, especially in the spring of the year.



Hexagon House

A model of a six-sided house at the World's Fair in 1850 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania provided the inspiration for a White Hall doctor to build a house at East Bridgeport and Jacksonsville Streets. The "Bee Hive House" was built in 1855. It is owned by Mr. and Mrs. George Vinyard.



Sketch of J. E. Brace farm, Carrollton, 1873.

CHAPTER IV

CENTRAL GREENE COUNTY

Near the center of Greene county is Carrollton, county seat town. The legislature at Vandalia created Greene County January 20, 1821. Thomas Carlin, Thomas Rattan, John Allen, John Greene and John Huitt, Sr. were appointed commissioners to locate the county seat. Mt. Pleasant had already been laid out by John Evans and Robert Hobson, as the ideal site for a new city. It was on a mound. The mound marks the division of the table waters of Apple Creek and of the Macoupin Creek. From there the water ran to the north to Apple Creek and to the south to Macoupin Creek. But this site was not chosen.

In 1821, after a brief meeting at the home of Isaac Pruitt, "The Commissioners mounted their horses and rode east to a promising location on land owned by Mr. Carlin." John Allen drove a stake and announced: "Here let the Courthouse be built."

Greene County has only a recorded description of the first Courthouse. An artist's sketch fits the description.





In 1826 the whipping post was in use. The sheriff was allowed fees for whipping a culprit. There were three whipping posts in Carrollton.

HOW GREENE COUNTY WAS NAMED

A Carrollton Patriot article, "Came Near Calling It Carroll County" stated that the house gave it that name, but the senate changed it to Greene . . .

There are eight Carrolltons in the United States. Six of them are located in counties named Carroll. It is fair to assume that all of them were named for Charles Carroll of Carrollton, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and complete honor was conferred on that doughty old patriot in the counties also named for him.

That this county came near being named "Carroll" seems to have completely escaped the notice of local historians. An Illinois State Historical Society publication, The Rejected Illinois County Names, stated: "The original bill creating this county in 1821, as it was passed in the lower house at Vandalia, gave it the name "Carroll." But when the bill went up to the senate, it was amended by substituting the name "Greene", and in that form it was finally passed by both houses and signed by the governor. The county was thus named for General Nathaniel Greene, distinguished officer in the Revolutionary War, instead of the statesman who wanted himself fully identified when the British should begin hanging colonial rebels." (Carrollton being his estate.)

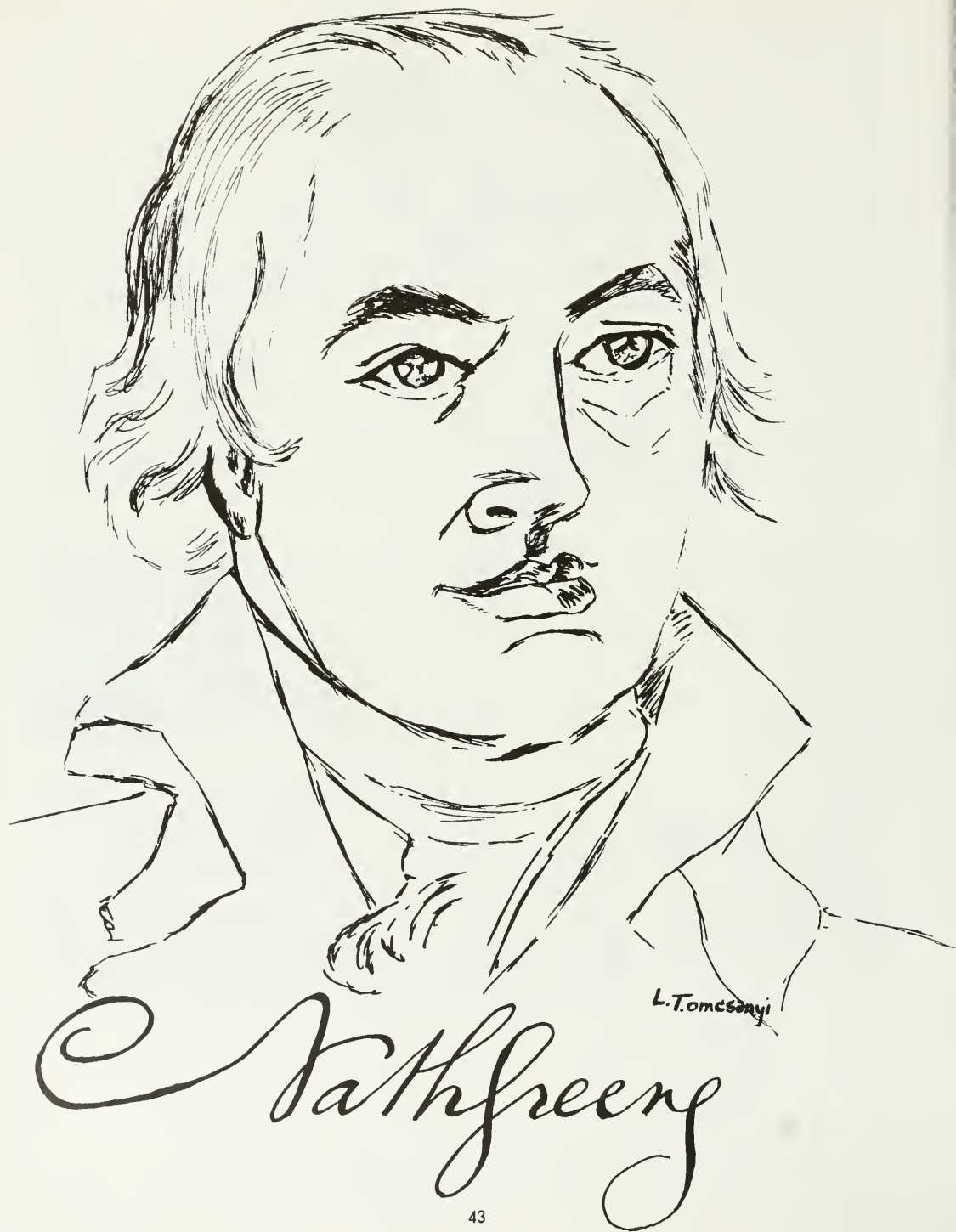
Thomas Carlin gave the name Carrollton to the county seat. That fact is clearly stated in early county history. Carlin was a great admirer of Charles Carroll, and desired to give the county his name. The naming of the county, however, was up to the state legislature. The county had no representation, but the bill to create the county probably had supporters who rode horseback all the way to Vandalia to see the thing through. Thomas Carlin was probably there, especially if he did want the county named Carroll. It is equally probable that someone was there lobbying against him. Strong were the rivalries among those stalwart pioneers!

Charles Carroll, signer of the Declaration, was a Roman Catholic. Carlin, if not identified with that faith, leaned that way. Possibly, some zealous Baptists or Methodists resented the fact that the county seat was being named for a Catholic. Mount Pleasant, an English settlement, which had hoped to be the county seat, may also have been represented in the opposition lobby.

This bitter contest may not have been a sequel to the substitution of "Greene" for "Carroll" in naming this county, but it is rather easy to imagine that there was some connection between the two events.

Eighteen years after this county missed being named "Carroll", a county was formed in the extreme northwest part of the state, and christened by that name. Its county seat is Mt. Carroll.

Nathaniel Greene organized a militia company called the Kentish Guards when trouble with Great Britain threatened. His militia set out to aid the patriots. He became a General in the Continental Army during the siege of Boston. In 1781 he took command in South Carolina. The North Carolina Assembly made a special grant of 25,000 acres of land "to a man who deserved it, General Nathaniel Greene, . . . the Assembly stipulated his land should be laid off on the south bank of the Duck River in Tennessee."





Thomas Carlin named the city Carrollton for patriot, Charles Carroll. Carlin was an admirer of Carroll. Charles Carroll, the Settler, grandfather of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, was considered the wealthiest man in America at his death in Baltimore in 1720.

Charles Carroll (1737–1832) was born in Annapolis, Maryland. He was famous for signing the Declaration of Independence – “Charles Carroll of Carrollton” (Maryland). His reason for such a signature was legend. “When the British start looking for the rebels, I want them to know where to find me.”

"Anywhere So Long As There Be Freedom"

Abbreviated Chronology of Charles Carroll of Carrollton

CCA — Charles Carroll of Annapolis
CCC — Charles Carroll of Carrollton
CC IV — Charles Carroll of Homewood

- 1737 Sept 19: Born in Annapolis, son of Charles Carroll and Elizabeth Brooke.
- 1747-
1749 Studied at Bohemia Manor School in Cecil County, Maryland.
1749 Sent to Jesuit College of St. Omers in French Flanders with cousin John Carroll.
1753 Studied classical and modern literature at Jesuit College in Rheims.
1755 Left Rheims for Paris; studied philosophy and science at College of Louis-le-Grand.
1757 Studied in Paris at College of Louis-le-Grand late summer CCA visited him in Paris.
December: At Bourges studying civil law.
1758 Summer Met and courted Miss Alcock in Bourges.
1759 CCC returned to Paris to complete degree in Civil Law.
Late August Left France for London.
Sept. 2: Arrived in London to study English Law at the Middle Temple.
1761 March 12: Death of Elizabeth Brooke Carroll, CCC's mother.
1763 Fall Began courting Louisa Baker; proposed marriage; Miss Baker refused.
1764 Sept: Embarked from England for Maryland aboard the *Randolf* under Capt. Walker.
1765 Feb. 14: Reported in *The Maryland Gazette* that CCC had arrived in Annapolis.
1766 Engaged to Rachel Cooke who died in November.
1768 June 5: Married his cousin Mary (Molly) Darnall in Annapolis. CCC accepted into Homony Club; Paca and Chase were also members.
1773 Jan-June Antillon-First Citizen debates in *The Maryland Gazette* over Gov. Eden's fee proclamation Daniel Dulany (Antillon) defends the governor; CCC (First Citizen) defends right of assembly to set fees.
1774 Member of Annapolis Committee of Correspondence.
Sept. 5: Continental Congress met in Philadelphia; CCC attended as an observer since Md. delegation valued his opinion. His religion prevented him from being an elected member.
Oct.: Continental Congress adjourned
Oct. 10: Brig *Peggy Stewart* burned at Annapolis.
1775 Member of Md. Committee of Correspondence, Committee of Safety.
May: George Washington appointed Commander-In-Chief of Revolutionary forces; CCC describes him as "a cool prudent man."
Nov.: CCC voted onto Committee "to represent and act for this county and city, and to carry into execution the association agreed."
- 1776 March-June: Mission to Canada to obtain support for American cause; traveled with Benjamin Franklin, John Carroll and Samuel Chase.
May 21: Md. Convention issued anti-independence instructions to Congressional Delegation.
June 28: Md. Convention's anti-independence instructions rescinded; CCC instrumental in achieving this.
July 18: Took seat as Md. delegate to Continental Congress (until 1778). Made member of Board of War.
July 19: CCC voted in Congress to authorize engrossment of Declaration of Independence on parchment in preparation for its signing.
Aug. 2: Signed Declaration of Independence with 49 other delegates.
CCC drafted Md. Constitution.
Aug. 27: Md. Constitution presented to Assembly.
Nov. 3: Md. Constitution amended and accepted.
- 1777-
1800 Maryland State Senator.
1782 May 30: Death of CCA.
June 10: Death of Molly (Mrs. CCC).
1784 One of three committee members appointed to draw up instructions for the newly formed Potomac Co., later the C&O Canal Co. of which CCC was a Director.
1787 CCC elected to serve as delegate to Federal Constitutional Convention; declined.
1788 Prepared address urging Maryland's ratification of Federal Constitution.
1789-
1792 Nov. 3: CCC and John Henry elected as first U.S. Senators from Md. after ratification of Federal Constitution. First U.S. Congress in New York City.
1792 Law passed which prohibited serving in both Federal and State Senates. CCC resigned from the U.S. Senate.
CCC proposed as candidate for president against Washington.
1800 "Ousted" from State Senate by Democrats.
Founder of First Bank of United States
1816 One of the major founding stockholders of the Second Bank of the United States.
1826 July 4: Adams and Jefferson died; CCC became last surviving signer of Declaration of Independence.
1828-
1831 President of the American Colonization Society.
1828 Member of the Board of Directors of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
July 4: Laid 1st cornerstone of the railroad.
1832 Nov. 14: CCC died at house of his daughter Mary Caton; buried at Doughoregan.

"Anywhere So Long As There Be Freedom"



Charles Carroll lived to be 95 years old, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence.

THE
DECLARATION
OF
American Independence
ADOPTED BY CONGRESS
JULY 4, 1776
with the Certificate of Approbation
Charles Carroll
of
CARROLLTON,
The last surviving Signer of the original Document

THE DECLARATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE WITH THE CERTIFICATE OF
CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON THE LAST LIVING SIGNER OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
One volume, 32 pp., designed and executed by Isaac Bragg of Connecticut, bound by Joseph
Forster of New York City; 15 13/16 x 12 7/8 inches
Presented to the Common Council of New York, July 4, 1828
Received by the New York Historical Society from the Common Council of New York City,
March 14, 1889
New York Historical Society, New York



A GREENE COUNTY LOG CABIN



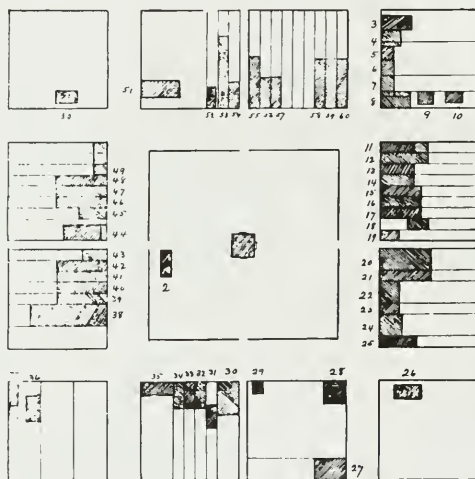
Photo by Al Scott, Gazette-Patriot

This cabin of dressed logs was uncovered when the house, occupied by Luther Mason on Third Street, Carrollton was dismantled in 1977.

The first building in Carrollton was a house for Thomas Rattan. It was hurriedly built on the north-east corner of the public square. Some of the first business of the county took place there. It later became the first licensed tavern.

In Elizabeth Page's "Wagons West," she describes Carrollton, as the Rider family came to the end of a long stage journey in 1821. The last leg of the journey was after sixty-five or more miles of the newest and therefore the worst road that they had yet traveled over, they reached Carrollton. Perhaps open space of the little town was a trifle more generous than some that they had seen, for Carrollton had been laid out as the county seat.

Later she describes a trip to Alton. "To the right were the brick buildings of Shurtleff, where William had gone to college, buildings erected by the same architect who had planned the first Rider houses in Carrollton."



THE PUBLIC SQUARE IN 1857

KEY TO PLAT.

1. Old court house.
2. Market house and engine room.
3. Wood shop (Tom Cooper).
4. Virginius Williams, blacksmith.
- 5, 6. Warehouses.
- 7, 8. W. P. Barry's store.
9. Elder Craig's residence.
10. Hiram Keach's residence.
11. D. Pierson's store and bank.
12. Dr. J. K. Sharon & Co., general store.
13. Dr. J. K. Sharon, drug store.
14. Wm. Ray's store.
15. Villinger's jewelry store.
16. Villinger's residence.
17. Postoffice. (Building owned by Dr. Davis.)
18. C. Kergher.
19. H. V. Jackson, harness shop.
20. Herman Hillig, barber.
21. F. Vivell, bakery and restaurant.
22. Jordan Calvin, boarding house.
23. J. Y. Dick's residence. (Owned by J. Long.)
- 24, 25. John Long's residence and building.
26. Jesse Cooper's residence.
27. Martin Bowman, livery stable.
28. Martin Bowman, hotel.
29. Small shop, once postoffice.
30. C. Kergher, cabinet shop.
31. C. Kergher's residence.
32. Fred Cook's shoe shop.
33. A. Engleman, carpenter shop.
34. N. E. Bowman, carpenter shop.
35. N. E. Bowman, residence.
36. Hinton House, Alfred Hinton, prop.
37. Sons of Temperance hall.
- 38, 39. John Headrick's hotel.
- 40, 41. Chas. McFadden's store.
42. John Headrick, small frame.
43. Dr. John Hardtner's residence.
44. Thos. Scott, tin shop.
45. Jesse Cooper's store.
46. Wm. A. Davis' store.
47. George Wright's store.
48. D. Pierson, warehouse.
49. D. Pierson's residence.
50. C. D. Hodges' residence.
51. C. D. Hodges' law office.
52. A. W. Lynn, dry goods store.
53. Dr. C. Armstrong's office.
54. Hiram Keach building, occupied by M. Dulaney.
55. R. F. Clark, hatter.
56. James Cullimore, Sr., tinner.
57. Joseph Cameron, harness.
58. John Marmon, furniture.
59. W. P. Marmon, tailor.

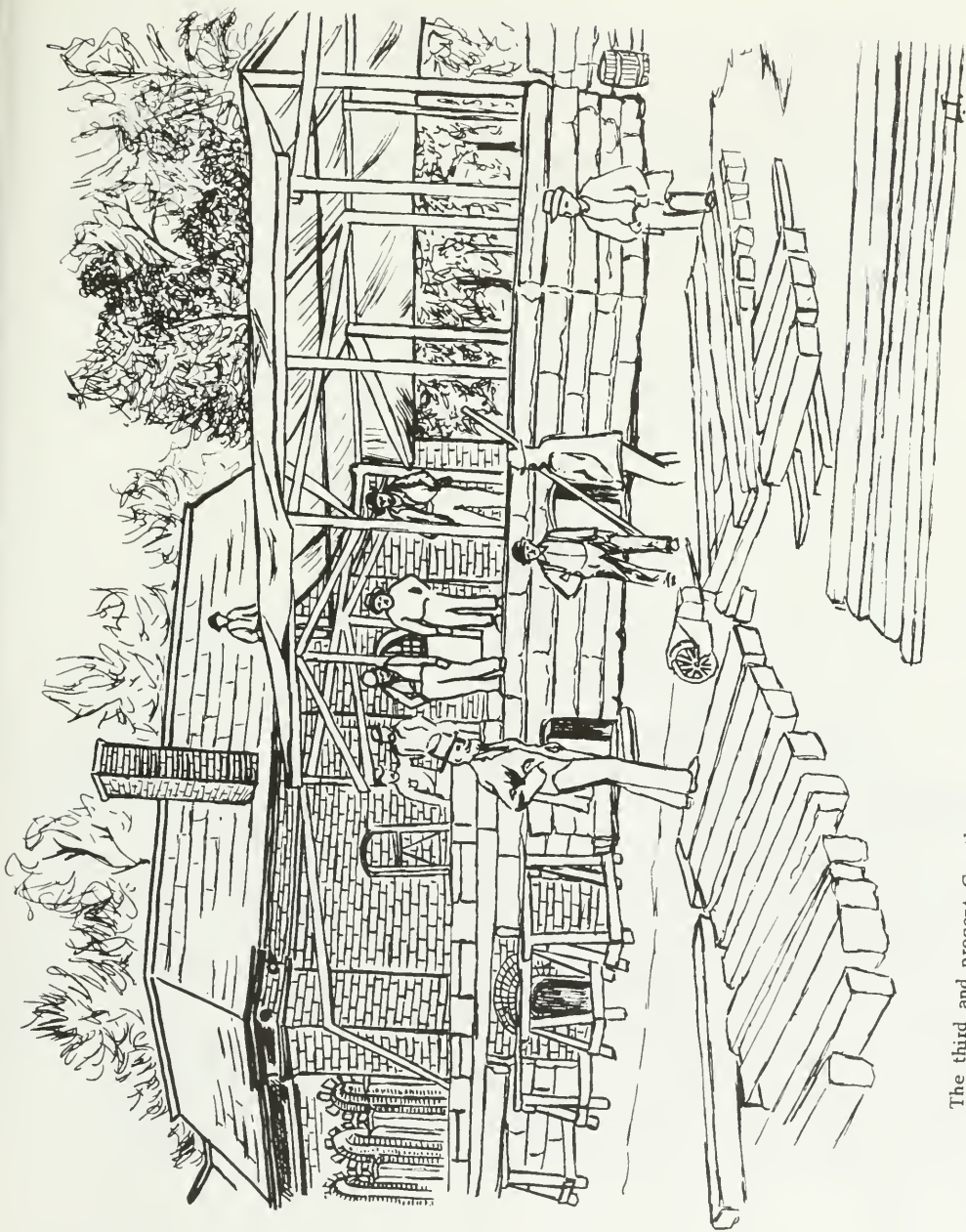
COULD THIS STOP BE THE HINTON HOUSE



from
Illinois Correspondent
January 1976

The second Courthouse was felt to be needed as early as 1828. Two years later, in March 1830, the contract was let to erect a more "commodious and dignified temple of justice." Completed in 1832, the new edifice "was the pride of the county, and was universally admitted at that time to be the finest Courthouse in the State."



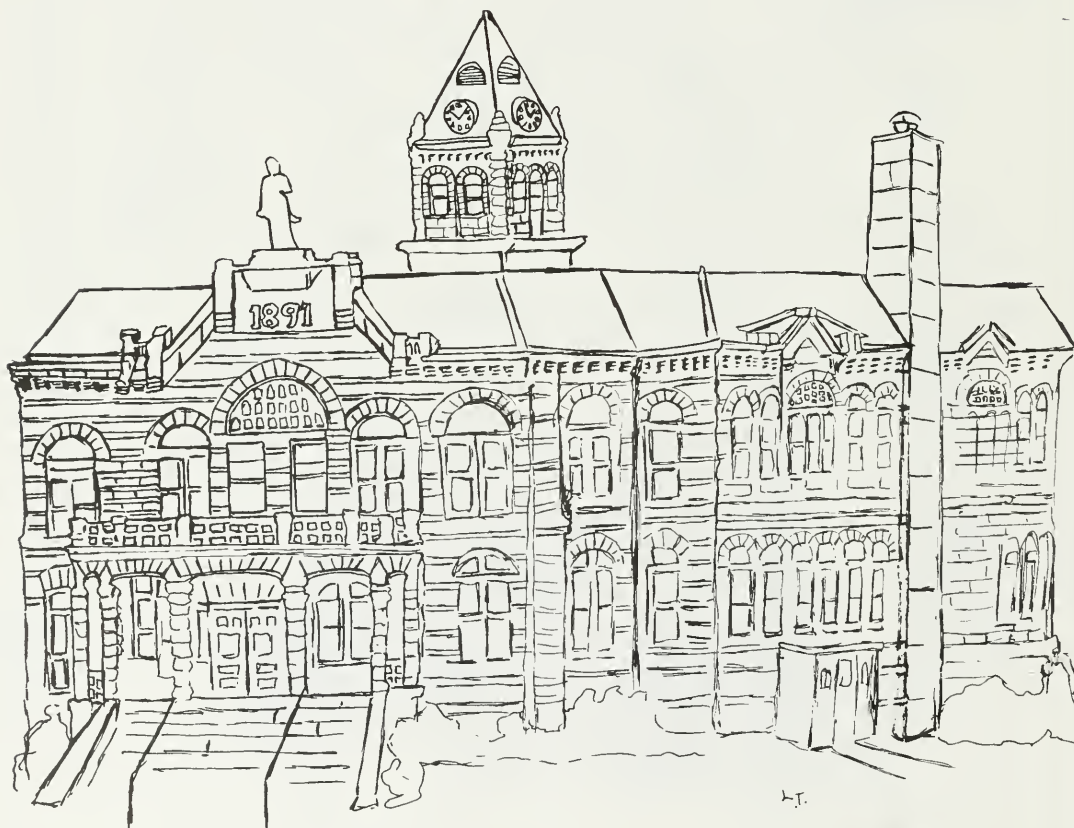


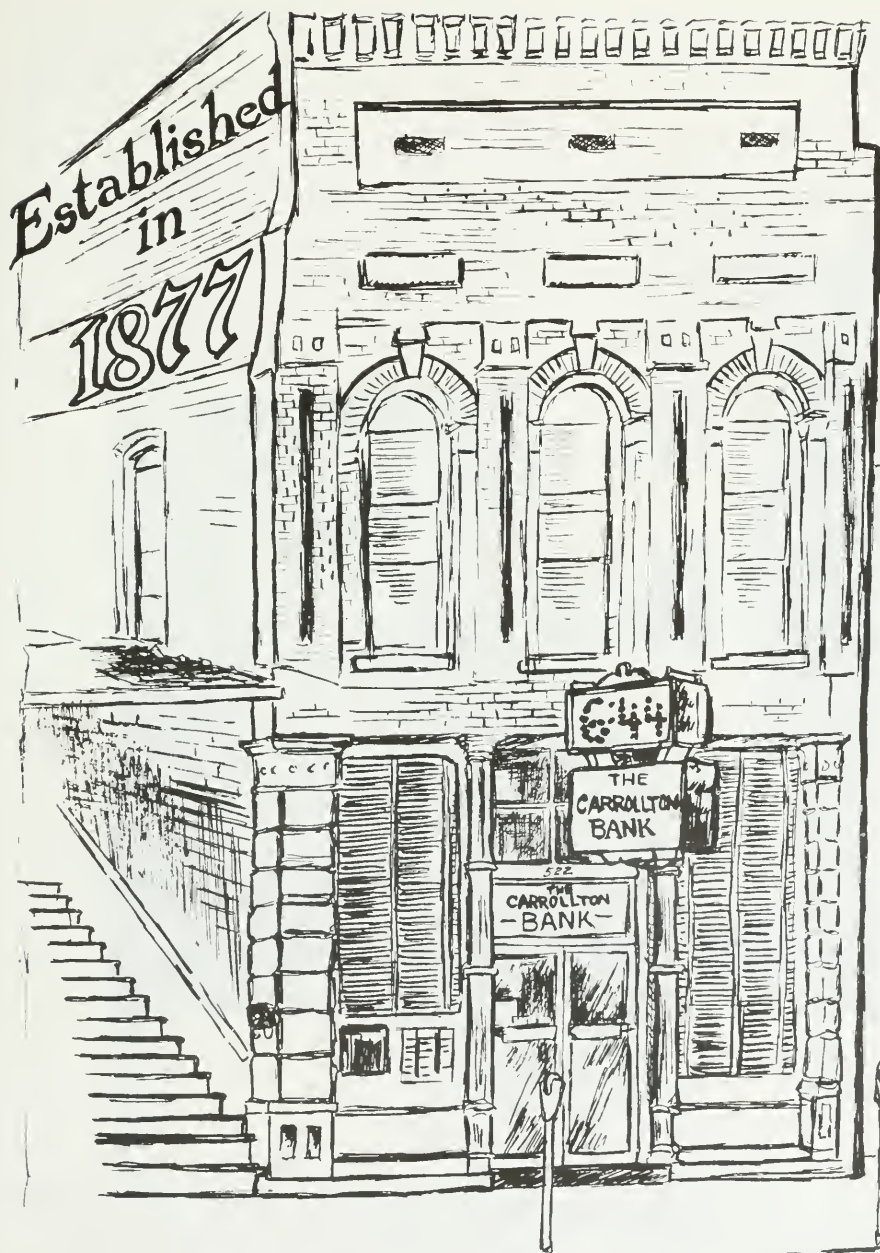
The third and present Courthouse was built in 1891. The back (south) section of the 1830 brick Courthouse was left and the front section with basement, huge attic and tower was added as a totally new building.

The entire construction was limestone. The offices of the County Clerk and Circuit Clerk, housing vital records is presently considered fireproof.

The Courthouse clock was repaired and electrified in 1968. The Carrollton square is blessed with open space and park-like greenness at its center - belonging to the people of Greene County.

An unusually beautiful statue of Justice adorns the north roof of what could be a third floor of the Greene County Courthouse.







from: Scott County Bicentennial Book, 1976

According to the Scott County Bicentennial Book, a hotel in Carrollton had a two-story outdoor toilet. Winchester may have had a three-story! In early Greene County the disposal of human or animal waste was a simple matter of recycling through natural means. Free lime for toilets was given by the city.

Mr. Orin V. Duncan recalled that he and five musicians stayed at the hotel in Carrollton in 1920 or 1921, and did not think the toilet facility unique. The musicians traveled from Carlinville by train to play for a dance. They stayed overnight in the Carrollton Hotel before returning by the same transportation.

One of the most unusual wood buildings in Carrollton was built around 1884, and is still used as part of the Joe and Maureen Goeddy farm. It is an 8-cornered octagon barn built by Captain William M. Fry. Capt. Fry, a son of General Jacob and Emily Turner Fry, built on what is said to be the highest elevation in Carrollton. The octagon carriage house was built as a better use of space. It could house 8 horses in stalls with the center space for harnessing the horses, and the parking of carriages. Hay was stored in a loft above. It could be thrown down to the floor of the barn for feeding the horses.

Legend re: keeping the Devil out.

A Pennsylvania Dutch legend claims that the Devil could not find a place to hide in the 8-sided bam.

Captain Fry donated land to the City of Carrollton for Fry Park. The park is located across the road from the Fry Carriage House.



In a newspaper article March 1883:

The new building on "Cap" Fry's farm north of Carrollton is not the L C & Wroundhouse but an octagonal bam!

CHAPTER V
SOUTH CENTRAL GREENE COUNTY

South Central Greene County has Kane Township. It has two Kanes. Old Kane was formerly Homer. New Kane was Hollidaysburg. The Macoupin Creek twisted and flowed through Kane Township. Very early settlers looked for sand bars and shallow spots to ford the creek. Deep places and high waters kept many settlers on the south side of the Macoupin.



Pope's Tavern, licensed in 1830, was a major stop on the north-south stage road. Stage coaches carried travelers such as Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. They also brought new settlers and relatives of settlers. The stage coach stop was a center of action for these lonely prairies and woodlands of early Greene County.



POEM TO THE INNS ON THE NATIONAL ROAD

It stands alone like a goblin gray,
 The old-fashioned inn of the pioneer day,
 In a land so forlorn and forgotten, it seems
 Like a wraith of the past rising into our dreams;
 Its glories have vanished, and only the ghost
 Of a sign-board now creaks on its desolate post,
 Recalling a time when all hearts were akin
 As they rested at night in that welcoming inn.

from:

Schneider, Norris F., The National Road Main Street of America

The Ohio Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio, 1975

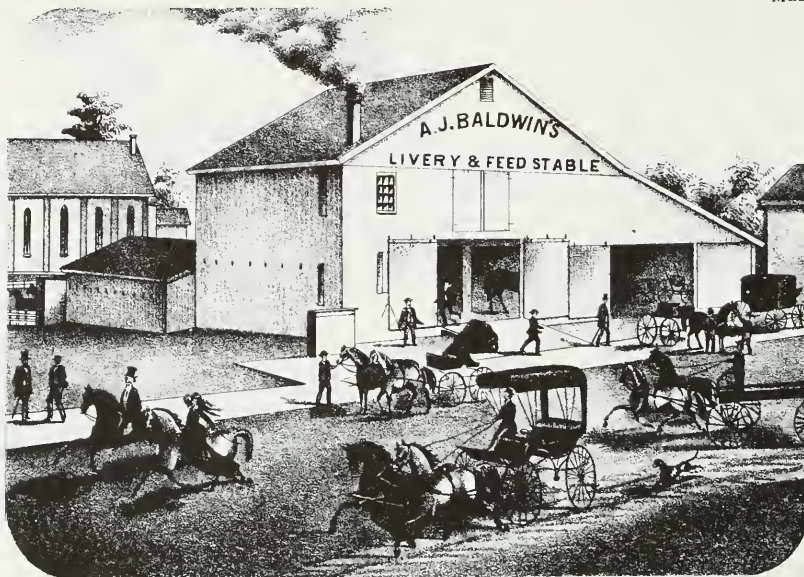
for sale by Madison County Historical Society
 Edwardsville, Illinois

The Patriot Anniversary Number 1899

A hotel card in 1851 - Reproduced from the Greene County Banner.

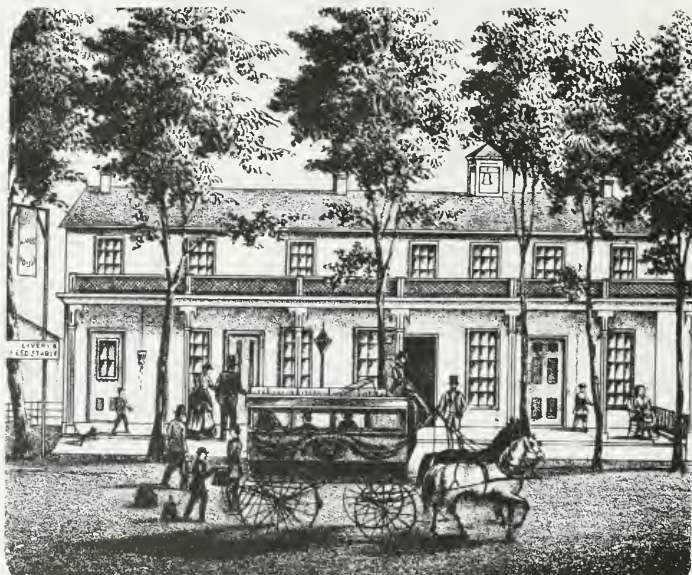
The Stage Office is in the building. There is in connection with the house, a large and commodious stable and yard with every convenience for horses.

Martin Bowman



A. J. BALDWIN'S Livery & Feed Stables Cor. Main & Bridgeport Sts. Whitehall Ills

Carriage
Service from
Hinton House to
Railroad Stations





RESIDENCE STORE HOUSE & BLACKSMITH SHOP OF **DANIEL CONWAY** AT CONWAYVILLE
5 MILES SOUTH OF CARROLLTON AT MACOUPINS BRIDGE, GREENE CO. ILLS.



STRUNK FLOUR MILL, KANE
owned by Col. H. M. Perry

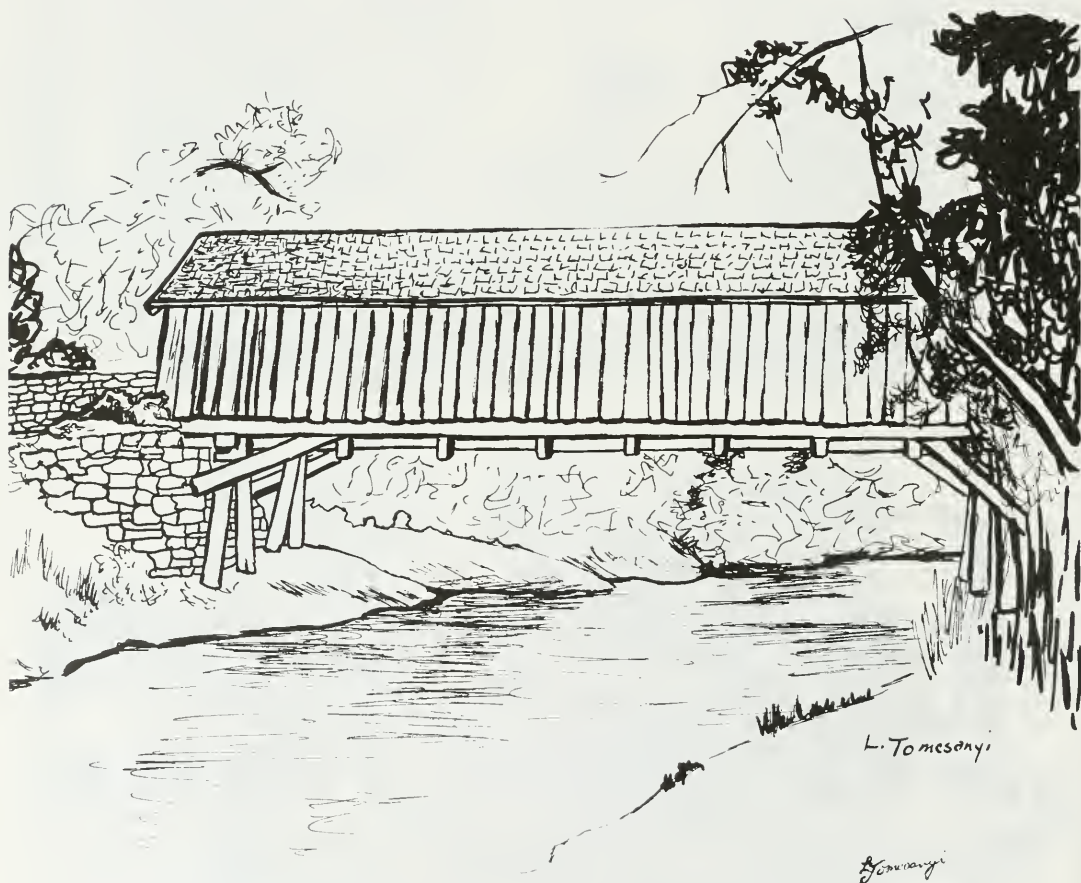


Bemis, Bro. & Co., BACS, St. Louis, Mo.

Corn Agriculture dates to 280 B.C.

Building bridges across the Macoupin helped transportation north and south. At least three covered bridges crossed the Macoupin. They were covered for protection from the weather for the people. It also made them last longer. In 1831-32, Thomas Rattan built a covered bridge six miles south of Carrollton. The crossing was called Conwayville.

The covered bridge sketched was built in 1845 across the Macoupin at Sheffield, later Rockbridge.



The third covered bridge was said to be near Spanky in Woodville Township. It was also near the site of Reddish Ford. Reddish Ford was a major crossing between Greene and Richwoods Township in the present Jersey County.



CHAPTER VI
SOUTHEASTERN GREENE COUNTY

To the northeast of Kane is Rockbridge in southeastern Greene County.
A water mill was built on the Macoupin Creek at Sheffield in 1826.



An article from the Carrollton Patriot July 13, 1922 features an article:

THE MILLS THAT WERE

It tells: The Terpening Water Mill, owned one time by Franklin Witt, was located at Jalappa. It burned. The editor of the White Hall Register went down to see the ruins. In his account of the fire he wrote:

"saw a dam by a mill-site, but didn't see any mill by a dam-site."

Residents of central Greene County took their grain all the way to Beeman's Mill on Apple Creek or Erisman's Mill on Macoupin Creek until steam powered mills were built in the city of Carrollton.

Under Illinois State Law: "The owner or occupant of every public grist mill in this state shall grind all grain brought to his mill in its turn. The toll for both steam and water mills is for grinding and bolting wheat, rye, or other grain, one eighth part for grinding Indian corn, oats, barley and buckwheat not required to be bolted one seventh part; for grinding malt, and chopping all kinds of grain, one eighth part. Millers are accountable for the safe keeping of all grain left in his mill for the purpose of being ground, with bags or casks containing some (except it results from unavoidable accidents), provided such bags or casks are distinctly marked with the initial letters of the owner's name."

Some flour mills had pretty designs as a trade mark. Later, flour sacks were used in many homes as cloth for sewing many items, including clothes.

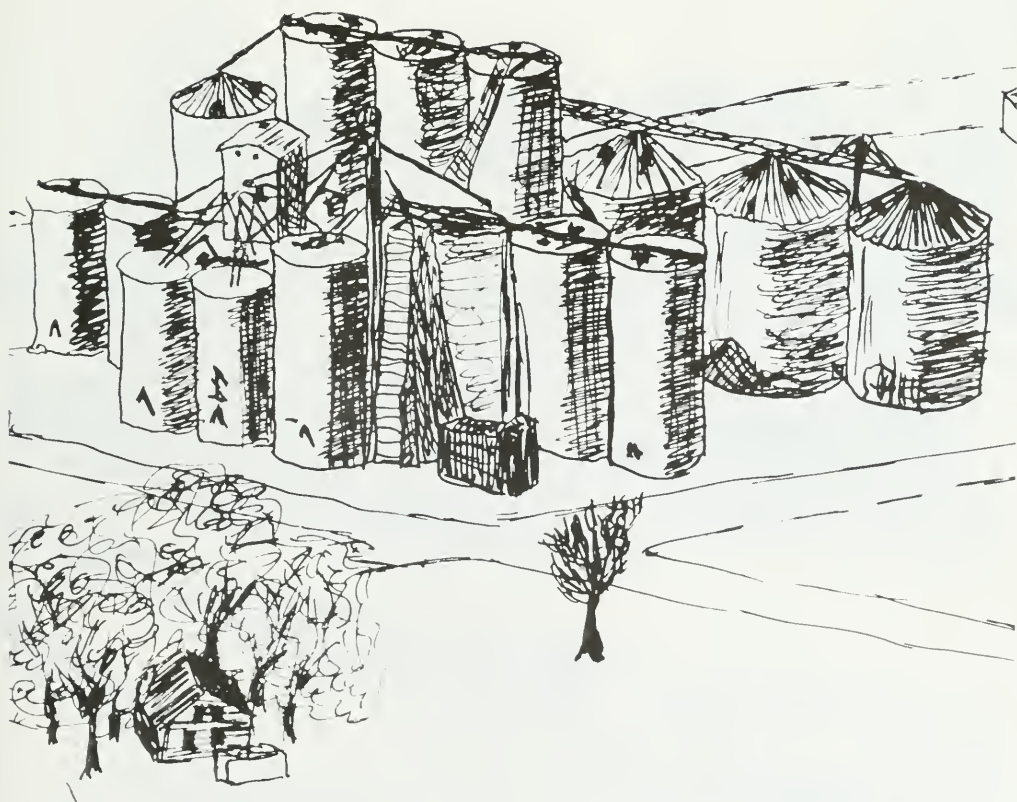


After 1900 elevators were built near a railroad track. The farmer hauled his grain to the elevator. The elevator operator bought the grain at market price and stored it in the elevator. He then sold the grain again at a profit. The trains hauled the grain on to the next buyer.

Livestock were driven to the elevator and kept in holding pens. They were shipped by train to market.

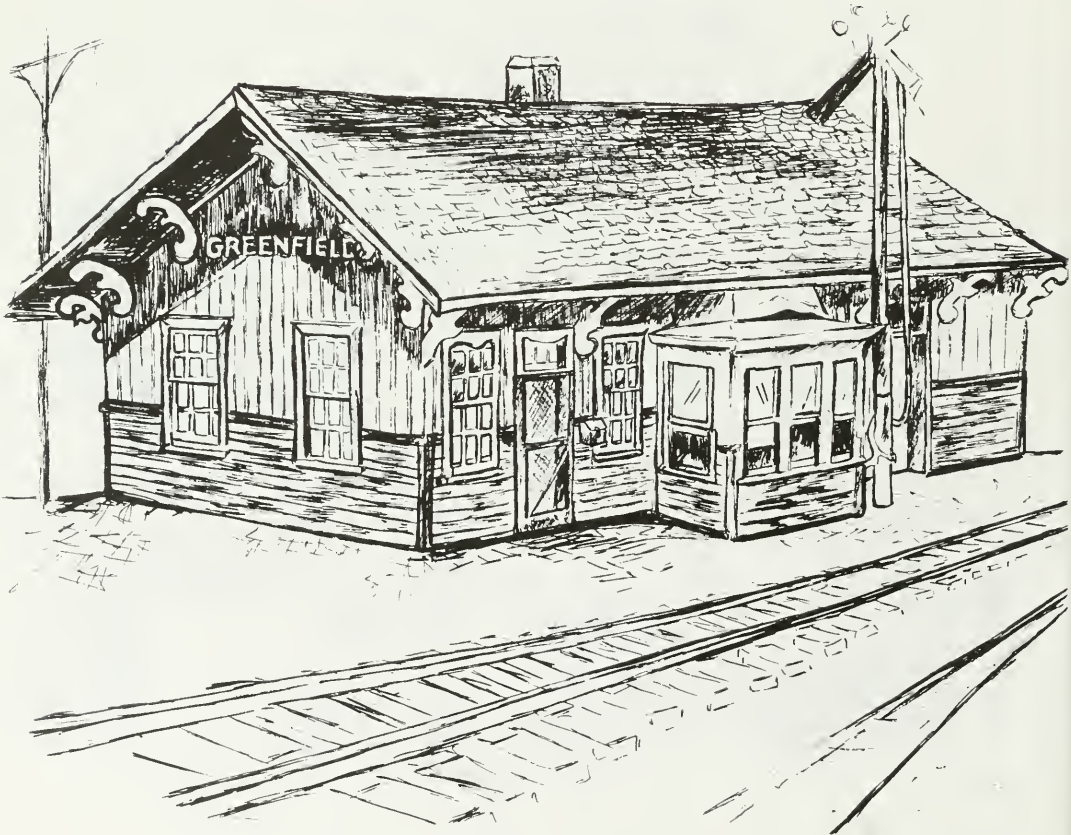


The early milling business became the modern day system of elevators and storage bins. Elevators like the one in Greenfield, buy and sell feed grains. They also sell products and services of farming.



CHAPTER VII
EAST CENTRAL GREENE COUNTY

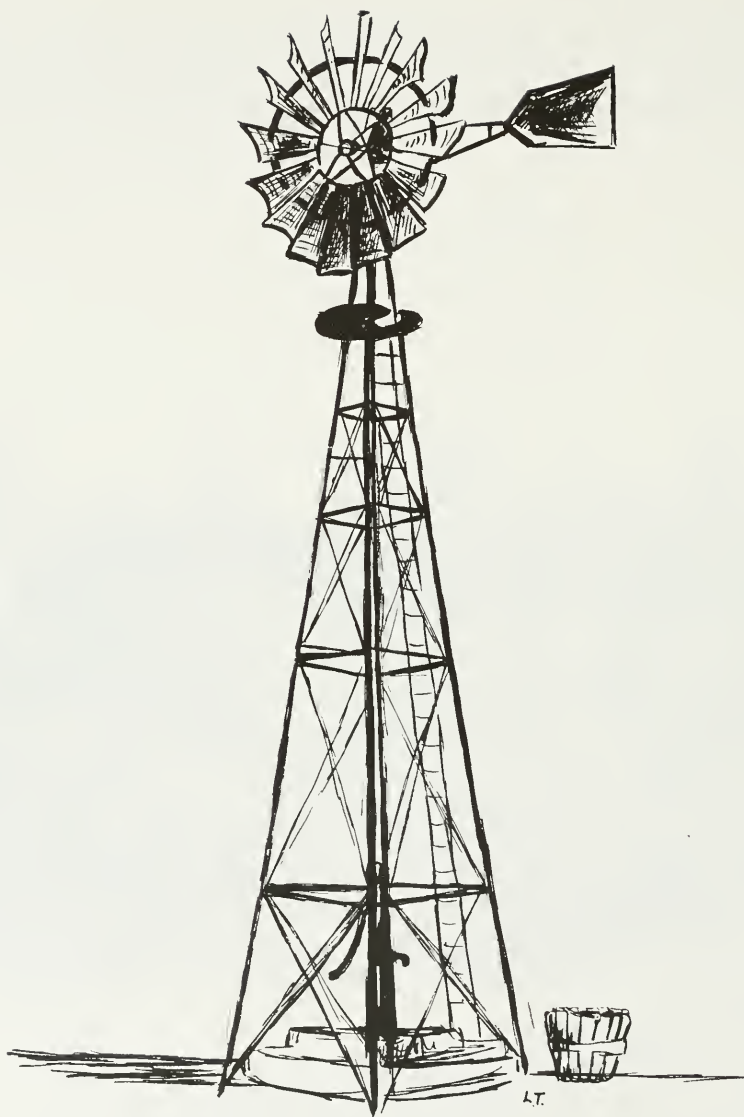
Four miles north of Rockbridge is Greenfield, in east central Greene County. The route of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad was started in 1857. Due to the Civil War it was not completed until 1869. A branch of the Litchfield, Carrollton and Western also came from the west. Greenfield had two depots with much railroad business.



The Greenfield Comet Band organized in 1875 under the direction of E.M. Middleton and his Eb comet. Other members were: Ed McPherson, Eb comet; David Clark, Eb comet; Elmer Middleton, Eb comet; Charles King, Bb cornet; E. P. Metcalf, Eb alto; M. D. Powell, Eb alto; Ebert Metcalf, Bb tenor, Elmer Rives, Bb tenor; Wm. Kincaid, Baritone; A. J. Dixon, Eb bass; Robert Stover, drums and cymbals.



The Greenfield Band Wagon was a gilded chariot. It led processions and parades all over Illinois for 44 years. The Band Wagon was in the State Fair Grounds Vehicle Museum for many years. It is now on display at the Clayville Museum in Petersburg, Illinois.



A windmill was part of almost every farmstead. It was used to pump water from deep wells. A windmill is a machine known as a prime mover. It uses energy from the wind to produce power.

The mill has a wheel of blades set at an angle. It is held with its face toward the wind by a vane or rudder. The wind strikes the blades causing the wheel to whirl around.

The windmill gets full force of the wind by being mounted 20 or more feet above farm buildings.



Just northeast of Greenfield were the Greenfield Springs, containing iron, magnesia, calcium and other ingredients. These springs were compared with those in Saratoga, N. Y., Virginia and West Virginia. A Sunday afternoon quiet place was 3 or 4 miles southeast of Carrollton. A mineral spring on the farm of Thomas Luncen was also popular. A hillside of springs still flow on this farm, presently owned by Joseph L. Cunningham.



FARMERS STATE BANK OF GREENFIELD



1907 - 1977

CELEBRATING 70 YEARS OF SERVICE TO OUR COMMUNITY

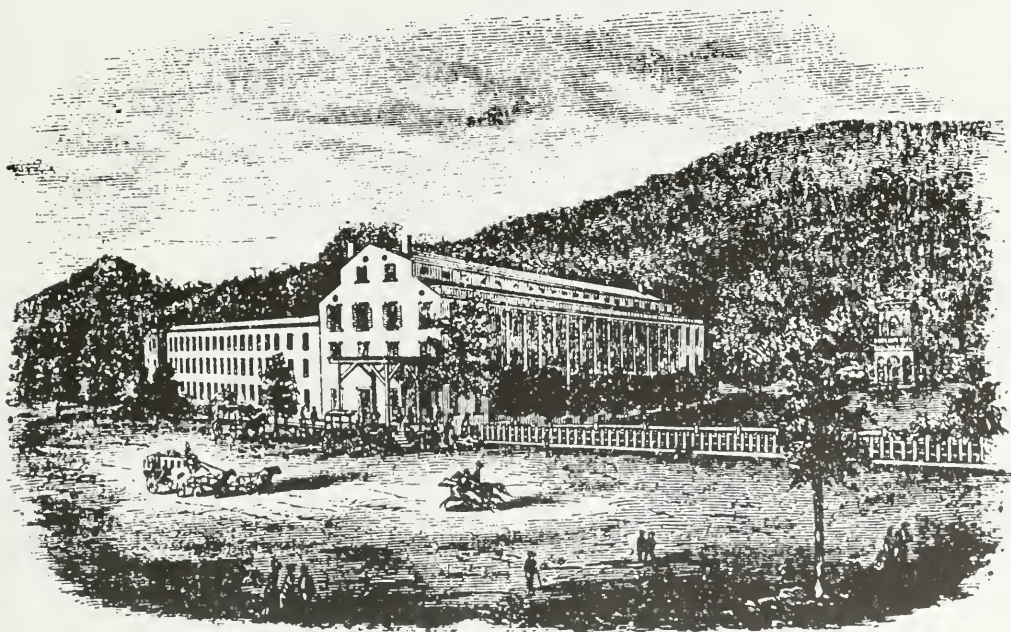
CHAPTER VIII

NORTHEASTERN GREENE COUNTY

Athensville is in northeastern Greene County. Ceres, population 14, lies at the border of Morgan County. It was once Mineral Springs and Mt. Airy townships.

Taking baths and drinking from springs with minerals such as sulphur and iron was popular treatment for aches and pains. George Washington used mineral springs of Berkley Springs, West Virginia to treat his illness.

A mineral well is marked on the 1873 map. One precinct was named Mineral Springs. In 1825 Governor John Reynolds owned the property. Sometimes from two hundred to three hundred people would be camped near the springs.



In the primitive days spacious hollows scooped in the sand through which the thermal fountains bubbled, shaded and partially secluded by overhanging forest trees and pine branches arranged in a screen formed the bathing facilities used by the tawny tribes and early settlers. They were used alternately by women and men. Dr. J. J. Mooreman said that it resembled a camp meeting in appearance only. Here day and night was passed in eating, drinking, bathing, dancing, fiddling and reveling.

from: Warm Springs Echoes





Many years ago near Athensville (first called Athens) in northeastern Greene County, the Dean Morrow family had a beautiful restful woods. The new roadbed of Route 67 cut through the woods. The Morrow family decided not to fence the woods. One year they placed a picnic table in the woods near the road. It looked as if visitors were using the picnic table, The Morrrows were amazed at the number of guests when they arranged a rain-proof box with a guest book.

This informal gift of hospitality by the Morrow family to weary travelers in need of a rest remained popular.

The State of Illinois Department of Transportation has purchased the Morrow woods and developed it as a Route 67 Rest Stop.

THE LOOK OF EARLY HIGHWAYS IN GREENE COUNTY
 from The Blue Book of the State of Illinois 1923 - 1924
 Len Small, Governor - Louis L. Emerson, Sec'y. of State



TYPICAL ILLINOIS HARD ROADS.

1. A typical road. Note the beauty of a truly straight line. 2. Eliminating grade crossings. 3. A long curve. 4. An example of relocation, heavy cut, high fill, guard fence and modern bridge. 5. A high fill protected by guard fence. 6. A picturesque road; beautiful curves, trees and standard caution sign.

Greene County was a land of contrasts when European settlers moved into Pottawatomie "Sangamo Country." - "A land where there is much plenty."

John Russell expressed it in Illinois Monthly Magazine Vol. II, 1832, in verse.

Bluffdale

"Ever charming, ever new,
When will the prairie tire my view?
Or craggy bluff, so wild and high
Rudely rushing on the sky?"



In Naturalist Buys an Old Farm one author writes:

"In upland mowings now no longer mown
The banished weed again lifts high its head
Enobled by some quaint ancestral name."



PEPSI-COLA ALTON BOTTLING, INC.
2521-23 EAST BROADWAY, ALTON, ILL. 62002

Open Your Eyes To This Live Opportunity

The Pepsi-Cola Co. announces an enlargement of its plans—after fifteen years of success, during which the business has been confined practically to North and South Carolina and Virginia.

Bottling rights and exclusive territory for the bottling of Pepsi-Cola are now offered you in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

PEPSI-Cola

Think what this means:

In 1912 the Pepsi-Cola plant at Burlington, N. C., bottled 1502 gallons. Last year it sold 6267 gallons and this year will exceed 8000 gallons.

In 1912 the Pepsi-Cola plant at Tarboro, N. C., bottled 2069 gallons. Last year it sold 6338 gallons and this year will exceed 9000 gallons.

And every Pepsi-Cola plant reports success of the same kind. Why? Because Pepsi-Cola has prestige, constantly growing popularity—and a "punch" that makes a friend and life-time cus-

tomers of every one who tries it. Write for first hand information to any of the Pepsi-Cola bottling plants—at Durham, Hendersonville, Fayetteville, Charlotte, N. C.; Darlington, Columbia, Charleston, Greenville, S. C., or a hundred other towns in N. C., S. C., and Va.

This is a wide-open proposition. We have no secrets from the bottlers, but instead, give them the keenest kind of co-operation. Because on their success depends our success. We cannot afford to back a failure any more than you can afford to tie up to a worthless proposition.

We will gladly furnish all information concerning this wonderful opportunity. Write today—while the best territory is still open.

THE PEPSI-COLA CO.,

New Bern, N. C.



Advertisement appearing in the Nov. 5, 1915 issue of the "National Bottlers' Gazette."

GHOST TOWNS OF GREENE COUNTY

Extinct - Nickname - Name Change - Site Changes - Paper Towns

Woodville Township	Wrights Township
Woodville - Woody	Wrightsville
Nelson - Clendenen - Spanky	
Titus	Carrollton Township
Clarksville	Pinkerton
Mamer - Lutzport	
Bluffdale Township	Linder Township
Farrowtown - Palmer - Pioneer - Eldred Station	Daum
Barnett	Dover Hills
Columbiana	
Walkerville Township	Kane Township
Apple Creek Landing	Jalapa
Kafferville	Pointersville
Bluffdale - Haypress	Farmersville
	Conwayville
	Homer - Old Kane
	Holidaysburg
Patterson Township	
Bridgewater Albany	Rockbridge Township
Williamsport Newport	New Greenfield
Schultz Mill Grand Pass	Riverdale
Breese Drake	Rivesville
Hank's Station	
Pegram - Happyville	Rubicon Township
Rodhouse Township	
Road House Station	Athensville Township
	Bear Creek
White Hall Township	Felter
New Providence	Negro Lick
High Street	Short
	Athens
	Ceres

SOLDIERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The Illinois State Genealogical Society, Springfield, Ill. 62706

1975 Myra Slagell Park, President

Greene County pp 277

Allen, Daniel	Miller, Francis
Baker, Michael M.	Miller, John A.
Beman, William	Post, Caleb
Bridges, Allen J.	Richardson, Thomas (A.)
Clark, John	Scroggins, Jonah
Conway, Jesse	Smith, Aaron
Cotter, William	Thaxton, William
Flatt, John	Thompson, John
Garrison, James	Vincinier, George
Griswold, Adonijah	Waltrip, Bud (A.) (Bird)
Hewitt, John	Whiteside, James
Lorton, Robert	Wiesner, John

Henderson Cemetery, White Hall, Illinois Honor Roll 118

Highstreet Cemetery, White Hall, Greene Co. 118

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